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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

Friday, February 9, 1973

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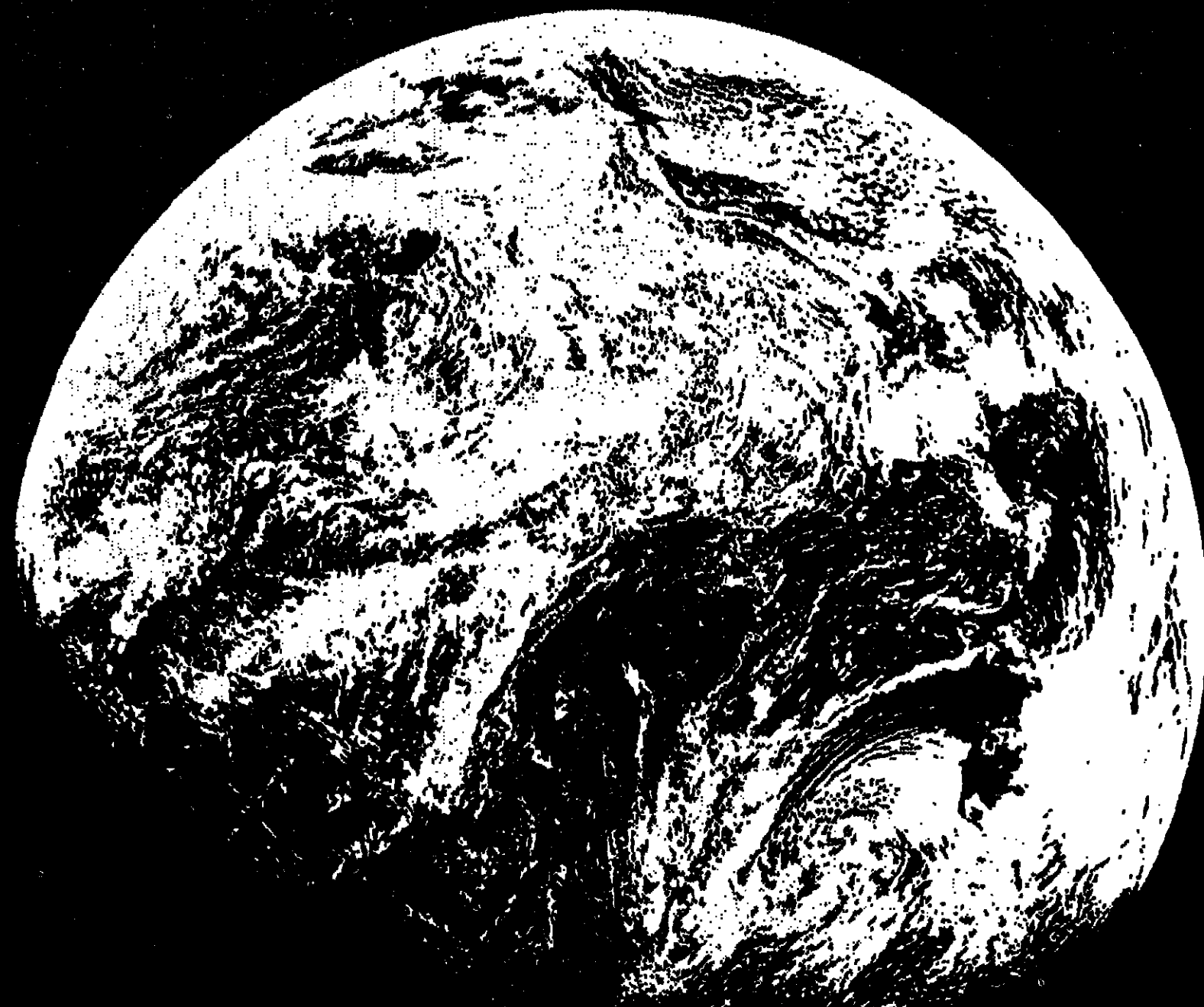


מכאן אל מלך

2001

THE REVOLUTIONARY LIFE-INSURANCE PLAN FROM

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INSIDE

WHO WANTS LOWER TAXES? — Parliamentary Report by Lea Ben Dor. Page 5.

MISSILE BOAT PATROL — Hirsch Goodman tries his legs on a Sa'ar class vessel for a day. Page 7.

FUND-RAISERS AND THE MONEY — Personalities at the Jewish Agency Assembly talk to Philip Gilon. Page 9.

OLGA SCHATZ'S SECOND HOMECOMING — A recent arrival from the Soviet Union tells about her previous stay in Israel in the 1920s to Sraya Shapiro. Page 11.

AN APOLOGY — from Ephraim Kishon. Page 17.

TORA AND FLORA — by L. I. Rabinowitz. Page 17.

SAFAD: LIVING OFF THE PAST — A rich history and a set of magnificent views are the major assets of Israel's highest town, but Safad is not capitalizing on them, writes Ya'acov Ardon. Pages 18-19.

BOOKS — Interview with Paltzer Prize poet William D. Snodgrass; A story by the late Nobel laureate S.Y. Agnon on why the Messiah hasn't come yet; Yair Dor's story of his captivity in Egypt; dissent in the Ukraine; planning the agriculture of the future. Pages 18-19.

FAMILY — Martha markets the new, way-out shops; garden hints for February; Catherine Rosenhelmer learns how computers and chemicals make new fashion fabrics; American Mitzachi Women take on a new job, by Lea Levavi. Pages 20-24.

ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT — Yohanan Boeshm reports on the Rubin Academy's 85th anniversary celebrations, page 26; Mendel Kohnsky finds a new "constructive satire" not satirical at all, page 27; Art reviews, Gallery Guide, page 28; Picasso at Israel Museum, page 29; Philip Gilon's Teleriview, page 29; Radio review, by Ze'ev Schur, page 31; Radio-TV schedules, page 30; What's On, pages 32-33; Cinemas, page 34; Poster, page 35.

ON THE COVER: Post photo editor David Rubinger and graphic artist Murray Bloom collaborated to produce a montage illustrating the problem of inflation, which has brought about the creation of a special Government-labour-industry committee.



Gafny: 'package deal the only way'



Efrat: three groups of 'villains'



Shavit: 'controlled inflation'



Sanbar: lock up surplus money

There is need for restraint — in prices and wages — and government action to absorb surplus money to prevent an inflationary spiral from gaining momentum. This is what Post reporters DAVID KRIVINE and MACABEE DEAN were told when they asked Bank of Israel Governor Moshe Sanbar, the Treasury's Arnon Gafny, Avraham Shavit of the Manufacturers' Association and Histadrut leader Aharon Efrat for their opinions on the problem.

WHAT'S wrong about inflation? Things have never been better. Nearly everybody is prosperous, nearly everybody is working, making money, spending money, buying goods, traveling, going on vacation — many of them abroad. Everybody eats better and dresses better than ever before in the history of the State. The universities are bursting at the seams. Why should we try to stop inflation? Why not encourage it?

We put the question to Avraham Shavit, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' Association, and head of the Shavit metal, electric and gas plant in Ramat Gan.

"For many reasons," he replied. "One of them is that the economy of any country moves in cycles, from an upswing leading to prosperity, to a decline leading to a depression. If we want to avoid the depression we have to stop the boom and get the economy on as even a keel as possible."

Israel, he added, is particularly vulnerable, since it is engaged in an all-out export drive. Rising prices make our exports non-competitive. If our factories can't sell their products they will have to make severe cutbacks, and an economic recession will set in. What is causing inflation in Israel, we asked.

Unavoidable factors "Several factors, one of which is unavoidable. This is the fact that there is inflation in other countries. When we buy raw materials abroad we have to pay higher prices. This causes the prices of the goods we make to rise.

"A second cause is the workers' demand for higher wages. We are paying them, this year, 30, 40, 50 per cent more. Do you think we manufacturers can absorb these pay increases? Perhaps we could absorb five per cent, ten per cent, but not 50 per cent.

"We have just put up the price of our stoves and other appliances to cover the higher wages we pay. The worker, when he goes to buy a stove, finds that he hasn't enough money for it, so he demands higher wages, and so the spiral goes on. And anyone who has money rushes to spend it, for in a short time it will be worthless. This also forces up prices.

"Moreover, there are millions of marks flowing in from Germany as personal restitution, and millions of dollars, and other currencies, seeking investments, some of which are not productive, others purely speculative."

In these circumstances, says Mr. Shavit, some inflation is unavoidable.

"But we must decide between galloping inflation and disaster, or controlled inflation and continued prosperity — if at a lower standard of living than that reigning today."

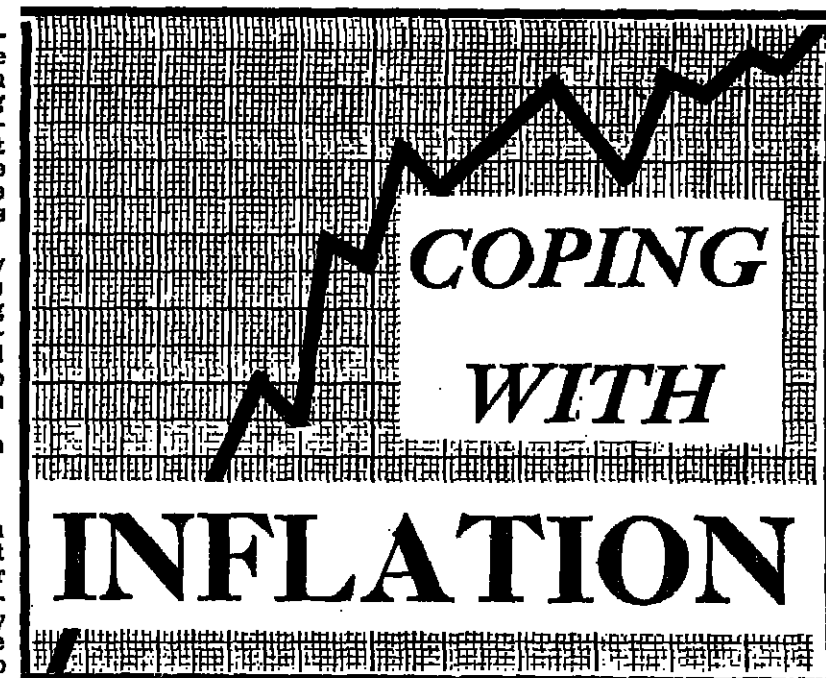
How does he propose to control inflation? First of all, he says, stop talking about it.

"There is a strong psychological factor at work here — as there is a lot of economics. Talking about inflation creates inflation, for people get to believe that their money is worthless, so they run out to buy something,

selling strong, durable shirts, this year in a store selling fashions. If he had gone to the same store as last year, he would have paid more, perhaps as much as IL18, but certainly not IL40. We have to out out the luxuries."

Another point made by Mr. Shavit:

"Every enterprise — and I mean every one — should get rid of the non-productive people on its payroll. I'm talking about hidden unemployment. This is the time, when jobs are plentiful, for a general spring-cleaning. People discharged will go



thus causing inflation to snowball."

Secondly, he proposes putting "heavy taxes" on goods of all types — even food — so that many luxury commodities would be out of the reach of the consumers, thus lessening the demand for them. On the other hand, he would reduce income tax, which would encourage people to produce more, since they would be able to keep more of their earnings for their own needs.

Information drive

The reason for imposing heavy taxes should be driven home in a continuous propaganda campaign, so that people would realize that it is to their own benefit to tighten their belt and lower their standards of living.

"Look, a worker came to me recently pointing out that last year he bought a shirt for IL12: this year he had to pay IL40. But he forgot to mention that the shirt he bought last year was a cheap, low-quality shirt, while the one he bought this year was a high-quality shirt."

out and find productive work, thus increasing the goods available on the market. Even the fact that men are hunting for work will help control inflation.

Savings should be encouraged, especially linked savings.

"This preserves the value of the money, and will help many families to tide over possible hard times."

And finally, Mr. Shavit favours introducing a new type of "currency" — what an hour's work will buy.

"Let's stop playing around with figures and price increases and taxes and all the rest, and tell the people: in 1970, one hundred hours of work (take-home pay) would buy this item; in 1971, only 90 hours were needed; now, it's down to 85 hours. This is the only way people can be getting an increase in real purchasing power, or just an increase in paper money which buys less."

But he forgot to mention that the money he was talking about was not real money, but paper money which buys less.

IT is easy to recommend the application of "heavy taxes" on goods, which will only push up prices further — in the interest, admittedly, of eventual stabilization. We turned to a senior official in charge of practical policies, Arnon Gafny, chief of the Treasury's Budget Division. What does he recommend?

"Another package deal — it's the only way," he says. "All sides are affected by the present imbalance that threatens the economy — the workers by price inflation, the employers by wage inflation, the Government by a worsening of the trade balance. Each side threatens to make things more unpleasant for the others — the workers by demanding a bigger cost-of-living allowance in July, and the employers by pushing prices up another notch, while the Government has not yet 'found' the IL270m. needed to keep the cost of subsidized commodities from going up."

What can be done to remedy the imbalance? Mr. Gafny's suggestion is that everybody chip in. The workers could agree, for example, to lend part of their wage increase to the Government, or could stomach a tax increase on consumption, or accept a mixture of both. The employers could undertake not to raise prices, except to compensate for any increase in the cost of imported materials.

But, we asked, what about the higher wages they have to pay?

"They must absorb that." And here the Government could come in, to sweeten the pill. "Industrialists keep pressing for a bigger export incentive. And they want an end to the employers' loan." We wondered whether concessions of that kind would not be inflationary. True, but you cannot abolish inflation, in Mr. Gafny's view: You can only diminish it, by a certain amount of give-and-take. Everybody must sacrifice something, even the Government.

It seemed like closing the stable door after the horse has bolted. Prices went up by over 12 per cent last year. Should not something have been done before?

★ ★ ★ We asked Moshe Sanbar, Governor of the Bank of Israel, who can fairly be described as our most fertile source of ingenious new ideas in the field of economic policy. He divides the subject into two. The first need is to pump money out of circulation — and lock it up in the vaults of the central bank, where no one (not even the Government) can lay his hand on it. This policy was initiated some time ago.

Mr. Sanbar is, in fact, pressing hard on the commercial banks. Most recently they have had to invest in the Government Short-Term Loan; now they find they have not enough money left to lend to their customers, so fall back on the Treasury.

(Continued on page four)

(Continued from page three)

short on their liquidity ratio. But Mr. Sanbar recently stepped up the fines for these shortfalls, so the banks are driven to denying credit to those customers, in order to comply with the liquidity requirements and avoid incurring the heavy fines. "Which is the result we wanted in the first place — to reduce credit," Mr. Sanbar smiles.

He competes with business companies and other borrowers in offering high interest-rates to the public, in order to get their money too into his hands, and then freeze it.

His second answer to the challenge of inflation is: cut the gap between supply and demand. It can be done by reducing demand but also by pumping up supply. How to achieve that, when output is already growing as fast as resources allow? Since tariffs, he urges — faster than is being done under the import liberalization programme. More goods will come in, because they are cheaper; and local firms who cannot compete will stop making high-cost products.

Financing housing

Turning to building, he suggests that those who are entitled to mortgage loans, such as young couples, be allowed to use them where they like instead of being forced into debt by buying a flat larger than they want from a Government or Histadrut housing company.

He advocates abolishing income tax on the money people get for renting accommodation, not only to new immigrants.

"An elderly couple may occupy a large flat. If they rent two rooms out to another family — that saves the state IL60,000 this year on building a new apartment. Multiply that saving by a few hundred cases, and you are economizing enough cement and building labour to start holding the rise in housing prices."

MR. Sanbar did not speak about wages. Has the expansion of wage demands during the last year contributed to price inflation? Aharon Efrat, Mapam labour leader and member of the Histadrut Central Committee, does not think so. In his opinion, three main groups are the "villains" responsible: importers, merchants, and financial speculators.

"Last August, the Minister of Commerce and Industry announced that price controls on a multitude of items would end on January 1. But effective supervision stopped almost as soon as he made his announcement, and these three groups moved in, raised prices, and raked in huge profits."

But did he not think that the workers' wage demands were also a direct cause of inflation?

"The overwhelming majority of the workers won't see one penny of those higher wages until they get their salaries at the end of March (although they get cost-of-living adjustments earlier). How could money they haven't yet seen cause prices to rise in the last few months of 1972? And the Government hasn't imposed any new taxes."

Mr. Efrat says that the people hardest hit by inflation are the quarter of a million living on fixed pensions or social security. "In December 1972, a single person received a social security cheque of IL111. It had the purchasing power of IL88 according to 1970 prices."

Next hardest hit are those living on wages and salaries, specifically the low (starting at IL380 a month) and middle (up to IL1,600) wage-earners. "The cost of living has gone up by 22 per cent in the past two years, and they are only now getting compensation for it."

Mr. Efrat admits that some inflation is inevitable, and even desirable, since "inflation seems to be the hallmark of a developing society in a developing country."

For example, funds spent on such

COPING WITH INFLATION

major items as security, immigration and social welfare are all inflationary, but they are necessary. And they only cause controllable inflation, not run-away inflation.

The primary cause for galloping inflation, he emphasized again, was "unbridled profit-making by three groups." Another factor was the devaluation of the pound in 1971.

"Some \$200m. poured in to be exchanged for Israeli pounds and some went to buy apartments, some to sit in financial institutions where they earned 20 per cent interest — which, after 25 per cent income tax, still meant 15 per cent net."

"Thirdly, from 1971 onwards, the Government has been 'borrowing' money from the Bank of Israel. This 'borrowing' only means printing money. Thus millions upon millions of newly printed bank notes were put into circulation." (But the Government drew hardly any money from the Bank of Israel in 1972, and will not draw any at all in 1973, the Budget says.)

A fourth factor is that the 1971 devaluation caused much of the IL1,250m. in foreign currency held here to be converted into Israeli pounds; and the Government, after inflation, did not impose taxes on stocks held in warehouses, thus letting the merchants make unearned profits.

"Finally, as a result of all this, and other factors, prices rose. And this led to the demands of the workers for compensation to cover higher costs," Mr. Efrat says, adding that "payment of the cost-of-living allowance also contributed to inflation."

How could he stop inflation?

First, he declares, nothing can be done until the three leaders of the country, the Government, the Histadrut, and the manufacturers, get together and work out a joint policy. Meanwhile he approves of steps taken by the Government to mop up funds from the banks and the financial sector.

Mr. Efrat further proposes that "taxes should be increased on goods, but not on incomes." What would he tax? Strangely enough (he says this with a smile), not, repeat not, TV sets, and not refrigerators, unless they were large enough to be considered in the luxury class. But he would tax heavily expensive and imported wines, liquors, cigarettes, furniture, rugs, etc. Some IL150m. could be collected through these taxes.

He would also put a tax of IL25,000 on any new flat costing more than IL120,000 and graduate it to IL50,000 for flats costing IL250,000.

Income tax
Mr. Efrat urges the more efficient collection of income tax, so that everyone pays his proper share. He recommends increasing company tax from 53 to 65 or even 70 per cent — and this should also be levied on family businesses and small partnerships. He also wants an increase in the capital gains tax, which should likewise be extended to profits made on the Stock Exchange.

Another step would be to "be more selective in allowing foreign currency into the country. Speculative money (invested in real estate) should be kept out. Only productive money — which would help build the country's economy — should be let in."

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry should keep a careful eye on prices, and determine when criteria to follow in allowing price rises.

— Like Mr. Shavit — he thinks that there should be "a vigorous shake-down" in all services where hidden unemployment is rampant. Why should a person draw a fat salary with-

out producing anything: he should be dismissed to find productive employment, and thus ease the shortage of labour."

"If all this is done," says Mr. Efrat, "and if the index doesn't rise by four per cent by July 1, we won't demand an increase in the cost-of-living allowance. The workers are willing to bear their just burden, but not to suffer at the expense of others who make profits."

MR. Efrat's analysis of what caused inflation caused rations of eyebrows in Government circles. Pensioners and low-wage earners do not get as little as he says, if the low-income allowances are included.

Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum, Deputy Director-General in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Controller of Prices, declared bluntly when we consulted him, that the Government's announce-

ment about price controls last August had no effect whatever on the cost-of-living index ("Look at the monthly index for yourself and see"), so it could not have swollen profits.

Lifting company taxes to 65 or 70 per cent — taking into account that what is left, if distributed as dividends, is taxed as well — would put an end to investment altogether, and lead straight to unemployment, says the Governor of the Bank of Israel. And as to Mr. Efrat's recommendation that the capital gains tax be raised from 25 to 40 per cent, well, precisely that was put into law last August.

Wages became an inflationary factor during the second half of last year, when practically all collective agreements were concluded. One of us recalls hearing Mr. Sanbar specifically exonerated salaried workers from responsibility for price increases — until

mid-1972. After that the situation changed, and wage inflation took over.

All sides are in fact agreed that, and all are of one mind that some measure of wage restraint has become imperative. None denies that the primary cause of inflation is the inflow of capital from abroad. But the capital is as necessary to the Israeli economy as air to breathe. For a long time to come, Israel will be obliged to offset the inflationary effect of a large foreign currency import (or alternatively, a diminishing trade deficit) by pumping surplus labour, and Government department, who have a spending of their own.

We were late in starting; having started, we must go through with it, before inflationary pressures turn into an inflationary spiral. Restraint of consumption, through wage restraint, price restraint, and the mopping up of money by the authorities — all that looks like being the order of the day for many years to come.

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Lea Ben Dor's
Parliamentary
Report



WHO WANTS LOWER TAXES?

THE warm, ticking heart of any democracy is control of government spending by the people through their elected representatives. That makes the budget debates the most important event in the Knesset's year. Despite the government's comfortable majority at all times on this issue, there is no doubt that the mere fact that the budget must be presented and debated forces Finance Minister Sapir to worry not only whether it will add up right, but whether it will look right to his critics.

The debate was so long this time — 33 speakers — that the final effect was rather confusing. Mr. Sapir became involved in what was almost a comical denial of benefits he is bestowing on the public such as reductions in taxes on medium incomes and raising of the free allowances to exempt nearly a large number of small earners. It is true, as he says, that he is doing so he is following the recommendations of the Asher Committee on tax reform, and in not only adjusting tax rates to reduce the distortions caused by inflation, which puts even modest incomes in the high-tax brackets, but in any case, who really thinks seeing tax rates reduced?

(The Mapam speakers commonly protest against tax cuts, arguing that the people paying large sums in income tax will get more than those paying less or nothing. Critics of kibbutz politicians swear that the complicated accounting system of kibbutz income and expenditure will let them off relatively lightly. Of course there is room for abuse in any large business corporation that the wage earner cannot practice.)

Mr. Sapir's critics told him this was nothing but an election year ploy, which he denied furiously. Though the elections were not held this autumn, Mr. Sapir was criticized by this rather routine tactic that it looked at one point though he might cancel the tax reductions straight away, just to prove that he has no interest at all in the Alignment. Alignment election committees that has organized itself around Mr. Sapir he does

not even need the tax reduction to win. Just to prove his heart is in the right place and made of steel he threatened there would be other new taxes if wage levels continued to rise.

One of Mr. Sapir's most telling arguments with the Gahal speakers was that for all the breath they expended they had no economic programme of their own to offer instead of his. They would be wise to take the hint. For years their leading speaker on economics, Mr. Yohanan Bader, used the budget debate to inveigh against the monopoly operations of the Histadrut. Now this issue has failed him since Gahal decided to establish its own party in the trade unions, instead of leaving its supporters to vote for one of the labour factions. Mr. Sapir did not actually ask the opposition whether they would have preferred to postpone the lowering of tax rates until after the elections, if they had been in office themselves, as he well might have done.

It was another of the occasions when the immense advantages at the elections of the party in office stood out clearly. This is something Gahal has always resented with a humourless bitterness, as though it was just another of the tribulations to be endured by faithful Jews building the homeland. Political life does not start from scratch every four years, and we should not get very far, all of us together, if it did.

MR. Sapir had a unanimously poor press on his curious arithmetic on the cost of administering the occupied areas. By calculations of the kind that used to be known as *mit di hand* or *"with your hand high,"* as opposed to *"with your hand low,"* he figured that the West Bank cost us a cool billion pounds in five years. In this he included not only the West Bank's share of the subsidies on bread, oil and sugar that Israel enjoys, and totalling IL100m. for the current year, but the cost of army units stationed there instead of along the inside of the old Green Line border; and even the social service deductions from the earnings of workers from the areas which are being held at the moment because the services (such as the sick fund) to which they should go do not exist where they live. Income from Sinal oil was not being credited against these expenditures "for technical reasons," he admitted, but it is known to be very considerable. When Egypt decides to make peace, the oil fields of Abu Rodeis will be in the area of Sinal returned to Egyptian rule because, whatever their value, they are not necessary to our security. Is Mr. Sapir suggesting that we shall reimburse Egypt for the oil royalties it lost in the intervening years? When they would not make peace but threatened war? It is an interesting thought. The whole reckoning is not convincing. Our balance of trade with the West Bank of Jordan is favourable, and Arab labour from that area has not only brought prosperity there, but saved us from a far more severe labour shortage still, which might have driven building costs up to disastrous levels. Life is indivisible, like peace. If Nasser had not provoked war in 1967, it would not have ended with the occupation of the West Bank and

other areas, and there might be no immigration and building boom. For all we know, the 1968 recession or depression might have continued or become worse. It can legitimately be questioned whether it is possible today to produce a separate accounting for the West Bank and other occupied areas.

Mr. Sapir also produced figures to show that it cost something near IL1m. for each family settled in new farming villages near the Jordan and that it was not true that we were not providing the funds needed for new settlement there, as Defence Minister Dayan has said lately. The village is established and stays put, and replaces an army unit. If it were not there, what would Mr. Sapir have charged us in his balance sheet for military protection in the area?

It was merely a coincidence that Justice Minister Shapira presented his latest contribution to a form of constitution this week, consisting of the Economic

Law. This did not boil down to much more than that the government and local authorities may be legal to reduce such imposts as obligatory payments of any kind except by law but that it is legal to reduce such imposts at any time. Mr. Shapira said that the local authorities had not always observed the regulations properly, but that the government itself had collected its taxes in the proper fashion. There is an essential banality about a law formulated to collect taxes, for the enabling law is based on no deeper understanding of legal procedure than the tax law itself, and is prepared by the same team of law-makers in the Justice Ministry.

Useful constitutions consist of principles against which any new laws can be tested, such as the equal rights of citizens, or, in our case, for instance, the rights of immigrants, which might conceivably need defending at some time in the future. The right of the government to make national tax policies.

laws hardly needs embodying in a basic law of its own, but the Justice Minister belongs in the category which believes that democracy will be safer in Israel as a more elaborate constitutional law is written. Constitutions are only as good as the governments who observe them, and do not survive others that pass emergency regulations to circumvent their safeguards.

Even the American constitution, which is held up as a model of durability, has been interpreted differently by each successive generation of Supreme Court justices. No final constitution can be written for a country whose ultimate borders are a matter for debate even by its own citizens, and which still expects large-scale immigration with its neighbours. The tax law lays down no fundamental principle. It will presumably be passed, and it is unlikely that any future government will take the trouble to suspend it, but it will not make much difference to national tax policies.

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RIGHT: A Sa'ar class missile boat, built according to Israeli specifications in the French shipyards at Cherbourg and slipped out despite the French embargo three years ago.
(David Rubinger)

On the crews of Israel's Sa'ar class (Cherbourg) missile boats sometimes get stuck, military reporter IRSH GOODMAN recovered last week, when went on patrol with one of the vessels.
The Israel-made 'younger brother' of the Sa'ar, called Reshef, was unveiled last week, and will be the most advanced vessel of its kind in the world.

Last week the Navy and Israeli Shipyard proudly announced the first missile boat to be built in Israel. Named Reshef, the new ship is larger and more sophisticated than its predecessor — the Sa'ar-class missile boat built in France, and goes far towards closing the qualitative gap between the Israeli Navy and the combined navies of the Arab countries. But how many ships Israel needs to produce over the next years, the numerical gap will be counterbalanced. This, it has had to rely on quality, superiority: advanced electronic systems, unorthodox tactics, and most important of all, trained and well-disciplined crews.

How well-trained and how disciplined these men are became apparent on a recent all-Israel patrol aboard a missile

On the first day of sunshine after a week of rain and howling when the 260-ton craft set out on a northern Naval base for its routine patrol.

Young commander

After being welcomed aboard a cup of weak coffee I was taken to the captain's cabin — a small room in the belly of the ship which also serves as the crew's mess. Here I was told about the arrival of the ship's young officer, who was busy with last-minute preparations.

Other units I have visited in the past were told to wait, not for the young officer, but for the arrival of the ship's young commander. An air of reverence surrounded the use of the title. The lieutenant who was assigned to be my escort and I pre-

pared myself to meet a 50-year-old veteran of many sea battles. This impression was strengthened a few minutes later when, over the ship's intercom, an authoritative voice outlined the night's programme and warned the men to be on their toes. The tone reflected years of experience — the voice of a man who had obviously spent most of his adult life commanding men. I was informed that it was the Commander himself speaking. I felt secure. Less than two minutes later, the man behind the voice appeared. He turned out to be a twinkly-eyed youngster called Shmuel. At first I was incredulous. Only 27, but already the master of one of the Navy's prize vessels. So young, and yet responsible for the lives of 47 men and equipment worth millions of dollars. So young and yet the object of respect such as I have seldom witnessed in any fighting unit. As twilight stretched into night, and night into dawn, it became clear why. Shmuel, like so many naval officers, was no ordinary man. A product of the Nautical Training School, he had already managed to spend a third of his life at sea. The trials and tribulations he experienced before being given command of this vessel may perhaps provide some indication of how the Israeli Navy has managed so much with so little.

Our navy has never enjoyed the glamour of other fighting units in the armed forces. With, perhaps, the exception of the frogmen, a select unit about which very little is published, sailors are considered by many as "stepchildren" in the I.D.F. Fourteen hours aboard the

relatively small ship, patrolling mile upon mile of stormy sea, convinced me that Israel's sailors are the most underrated men in uniform. Night after night they set out to patrol Israel's maritime borders, which have grown by 500 per cent since the Six Day War. In an assortment of vessels, ranging from missile boats to fast, but tiny, patrol boats, they spend hours scanning the horizon and radar screens for signs of terrorist infiltration.

Difficult conditions

Conditions aboard ship are spartan. At sea, the men do shifts of three hours on duty, three hours off. Constantly wet and invariably cold, the youngsters who man the ships get no special compensation for their duties. Their rations are the same as those eaten by soldiers in most bases, their clothing is standard issue.

THE craft is a variation of the Cherbourg missile boats, specially fitted out to combat terrorists attempting to land on Israeli shores, either with sabotage as their objective, or else running arms to terrorist cells in administered territory — specifically Gaza.

It is fitted with 40mm. cannon and light machine guns, aimed at hitting the small fast boats used by the terrorists.

"It would be ridiculous," Shmuel said, "to attack a rubber dinghy being used for infiltration with a rather expensive Gabriel missile."

But before you can attack a terrorist dinghy, you have to find it. A tiny speck on a huge stretch of ocean spreading from Rosh Hanikra in the north, to Port Said in the south; from Eilat — Israel's southernmost port — to Sharm-e-Sheikh and the Gulf of Suez. All in all over 600 miles of sea border, every inch of which has to be protected from infiltration by terrorists or enemy intelligence units.

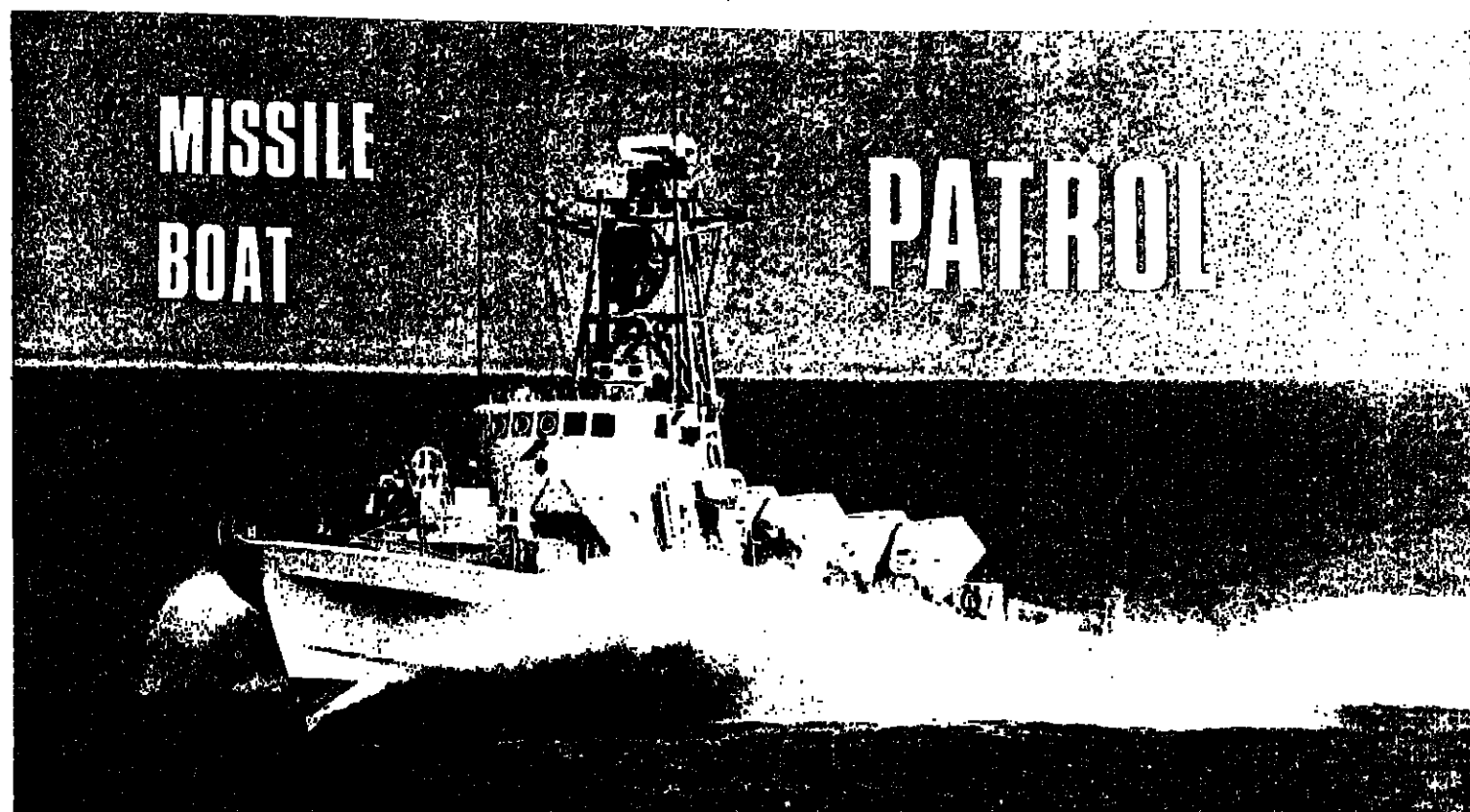
The task is not an easy one. The boat had already been at sea for some 18 hours when I joined her. The crew — officers and men — are not rotated, but man their positions continuously for as long as the ship is in action. Long spells of duty under conditions which to a novice sailor such as myself seemed well nigh impossible.

Once we left the protecting breakwater of the bay, the prow of the ship began gradually to gain momentum with each new swell of the ocean. With each new swell, I turned a darker shade of green.

"We're lucky the sea is calm tonight," shouted Shmuel over the fire-power.

MISSILE
BOAT

PATROL



(David Rubinger)

"I suggest we go down and have something to eat while conditions hold." I could think of nothing I wanted to do less. I remained on the bridge, watching the 180ft-long and 22ft-wide craft brave the waves. All round the ship, men busied themselves making last-minute equipment checks before heading for the open sea. Staggering from post to post, I received a detailed explanation by the sailor in charge of each station. A certain pride accompanied the explanation. They knew that they were doing something important.

The engine rooms, housing four giant 18-cylinder diesels, were spotless. Here it was warm, and since the engine rooms are housed at the ship's centre of gravity, where the pitch of the boat is least noticeable, I decided to tarry for a while. A lieutenant who introduced himself as "Chief" was on his knees together with several mechanics, working feverishly to replace a burst water pipe. The burst pipe had been detected electronically. An insulated cabin in the centre of the engine room contained four electronic control boards, which keep track of all functions of the engines at all times. Should anything go wrong, the operator is immediately informed by flashing lights and a siren. Lights on the board indicate exactly what has gone wrong and where.

Above the bridge, in a small glass cubicle, sits a sailor whose job it is to scan the horizon and to coordinate the operations of the ship's two 40mm. guns. For three hours at a stretch, he sits in the rotating cubicle, swaying back and forth in the swell like a cork in stormy seas. Never taking his eyes from his bino-

culars, the 19-year-old on duty told me that for his first year he sailed with the Misgav, and was constantly seasick. I was amazed to hear that seasickness is not considered a valid reason for release from sea duty.

Occupational hazard

"Look at it this way," said Udi, the chief gunnery officer. "Nobody feels well in a high sea. If we were to release all those who said that they felt ill, we would be left with no sailors." Just as soldiers who spend hours lying in ambush along the land borders have to pay the price of being cold in the winter, or suffering from cramps after hours of inaction, so sailors are expected to accept seasickness as an "occupational hazard."

Some of the youngsters, I learned, eat nothing during the hours that they are at sea, others sleep very little. Yet they manage.

The nerve centre of the ship is below deck, halfway between the crew's quarters in the prow and the captain's cabin amidships. Here the ship's course is plotted by a dot projected on a map. Loudspeakers crackle continuously. A suspicious speck 18 miles away has been reported by observers on shore. The ship's radar picks up the speck, verifies that it is a Greek merchantman and forgets it. The cabin is a hive of activity. Innumerable gadgets buzz and whirr, providing an eerie backdrop to the serious business going on.

The complexity of the gadgets left me dumbfounded and despite the patient explanations of my accompanying officer: all I was

(Continued on page 10)

Firing a Gabriel missile. Reshef boats will have almost twice Sa'ar's firepower.
(David Rubinger)

MISSILE BOAT PATROL

(Continued from page 7)

able to comprehend was that a missile boat is an amazingly complex piece of engineering. I began to realize why Shmuel had to spend eight years at sea before being placed in command. The knowledge a captain has to possess ranges from radio to gunnery, from navigation to mechanics. He has to understand the hundreds of systems aboard. Moreover, he has to be able to think of unorthodox solutions to any of the hundreds of problems that can crop up at any one time. The best classroom for this, I learned, was experience at sea. Before being put in command of a vessel, an officer has to serve

FUND-RAISERS

(Continued from page 7)

ent emergency came through us. I understand the fear of these becoming *ma'abarot* but this can be avoided if there are proper standards of maintenance.

With great tact, he expresses reservations about the lack of aesthetics in Israeli construction.

"Jews everywhere are in the forefront of the arts. It surprises us Canadians that Israel doesn't seem to have a feeling for the environment, and how to fit man-made structures into it. We have just built an absorption centre in Ashdod, which we think is architecturally a beauty. We are building two more, in Beersheba and Ashkelon, as a 25th anniversary present to Israel. They'll cost \$4m. over and above our campaign."

"Ours is a rare generation: We saw the Holocaust and then we were privileged to see the establishment of the State. We should all be involved in making Israel as wonderful as we can for future generations."

THE change in the Jewish Agency has little significance for South African Jews, since they don't have such an animal as a non-Zionist running around loose. The South African Zionist Federation still controls the Israel United Appeal, and the Zionists are also the fund-raisers. Julius Weinstein, newly elected Chairman of the Federation, points out that 17,000 people voted in the recent Zionist elections. In a total community of 118,000, including children, this means that over 50 per cent of Jewish adults went to the Zionist polls, an extraordinarily high figure.

He welcomes the decision to give Jews abroad a greater say in the disposal of funds, since this will provoke even greater interest and an increased sense of identification with Israel. The 12 members of the South African delegation are taking part in many different Assembly workshops, but Mr. Weinstein does not think that the Diaspora should try to control how the money is spent in Israel.

"The South African Jews have always been very disciplined and have handed over funds to the Israelis to use as they thought best. Basically, we believe that the man on the spot is the best judge of his own needs. So we favour increased responsibility, more advice, whatever help we can give. But we certainly won't interfere or dictate."

LOUIS Klein is President of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, the roof body of the community, as well as National Federal Chairman of the Karen Hayesod-United Israel Appeal and President of the Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce. Incidentally, he owns the "Australian Jewish Times," the Jewish paper in Sydney.

"The Australian experience was rather different from the South African."

"Up to three years ago, the Karen Hayesod was an adjunct of the Jewish Agency. Then it became a separate entity. It has its own funds and its own structure."

in every section of it. Only when he is thoroughly familiar with all aspects of his craft does he assume overall responsibility. The men realize this, and perhaps this is the explanation for the respect in which they hold their Commander.

What seemed to irk the crew more than anything else was the lack of public recognition for what they are doing. "Most people when they see a sailor," complained the boat's sergeant, "think we are *jobnikim* (desk soldiers)."

Since we wear no distinctive badges, like pilots or paratroopers, and since our work will remain classified for years to come so that little of what we do can be published, people think that we remain moored in Haifa Port for the three years of our service. Little do they know how hard we work.

According to Shmuel — who decided to get married four months ago — he spends most of the week at sea. Some of the time, when he is ordered to check a certain suspicious craft, he gives it chase. He spends nights away from home. Works 16- and 18-hour days without benefit of

After we sailed into port 14

long, long hours later, I saw my farewells. I was off to a warm breakfast and a day's sleep. The sailors behind were busy refuelling and loading supplies. In fact, they would be on their way — this time for a 28-hour

THIS boat is one of 10 missile boats currently in the Navy made headlines as it was impounded by the French. They declared an embargo on them in 1969 — from Chateaufort to Israel. According to sources, six more missile boats will soon be added to the all Israel-made fleet. The first was launched on February 1969. The new boats are larger and have twice the range of the old ones. It has been reported abroad that they intended for patrolling the Sea. There is little doubt that they will greatly increase the Navy, and in so doing reduce some of the work currently being borne by the of the Cherbourg boats.

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GOLDEN PAGES

Olga Schatz's second homecoming



SECOND HOMECOMING

Hananys Herman

OLGA Schatz was one of four people who in 1949 applied to the Israeli Embassy in Moscow.

She refuses to expand on what those personal reasons were. "There are people alive who might suffer if I told too much." She will not even give the name of her birthplace.

Obviously, Moscow was disenchanted. Food was scarce and work was not easy to find. The universities were run by bureaucrats who asked for certificate after certificate and students had to pass exams in long-forgotten subjects before they would give the necessary permission to study. Olga chose Russian and German literature. She also married and had a daughter. Her husband died a year later.

Stalin terror

The Stalin purges were already being felt. People began to disappear.

"I visited a friend once, and asked about her children. 'Why don't you ask about my husband?' she replied. 'They took him last night.' He had been in Palestine, too. He was a devoted Party man; he believed in everything the Party said. He never touched liquor because it was against Party precepts. But he was charged with anti-Party activity."

Olga Kagan-Schatz, too, lost her Party affiliation. She decided to move to the Crimea, where the climate was better for her ailing child.

For a living, she taught German. After a time, the authorities discovered that she had a university degree, but no teacher's certificate, so she went back to Moscow to take the necessary exams. And it was in Moscow that it transpired that she was technically an alien, not a Soviet citizen.

"When I arrived, I was registered immediately as a Soviet citizen. But I had no naturalization certificate. The war had just started, and I was ordered not to return to Simferopol, where my daughter was. They allowed me to live in the Bashkir Republic, near the Ural mountains."

Nobody in Simferopol could be bothered to send the little girl to her mother. When the Nazis overran the Crimea, the child was murdered, along with the members of the family she was living with.

Ufa, the capital of Bashkiria, is not much of a town compared with Moscow, but it had a secondary school in which Olga Schatz taught German. Despite its great distance from Moscow, the omnipresent Secret Police kept a very

watchful eye on the inhabitants. A teacher of geography was arrested one day because he failed to mention the glory of the Volga during a lesson devoted to the mighty Amazon.

"He was a Jew and got carried away by his own description. But nobody came to his rescue, all the other teachers said it was extremely unpatriotic to overlook the Volga." She herself became the victim of a slander: one of her pupils complained she was cruel to him.

"It was nonsense. I helped him to prepare his lessons. But I was an alien, so they had an eye on me. I was transferred to a small town in Bashkiria, but I was allowed to continue with my teaching."

This happened some time after her visit to the Israel Legation in 1949. Nobody was to be trusted.

"A man could profess his love but testify against you." She was worried when Stalin launched his campaign against "cosmopolitans."

"Everybody knew he meant the Jews. Imagine using as a pejorative, a concept which is one of the finest in the world! To be a citizen of the world rather than to belong to a small patch of earth — isn't that wonderful? Heine was a citizen of the world. So was Marx, wasn't he? Didn't they know that this 'cosmopolitan' baiting was setting loose the latent anti-Semitism of the Russian people?"

Doctors trial

Then there were the "cosmopolitan" trials, with the press reports stressing the Jewish names of the accused. For all her training in keeping her mouth shut, Olga Schatz could not suppress her satisfaction when the doctors whom Stalin put on trial were finally released.

"I did not rejoice when Stalin died; anybody's death is sad. But the release of the doctors was significant. It indicated a change of policy."

But not for her. Shortly after Stalin's death, she was arrested and charged with anti-Soviet activity. Her file was bulky; it contained details of everything she had done or said anywhere she lived in the Soviet Union. Her visit to the Israel Legation was there; the rooms in the Israeli mission were tapped, and her conversation with Namir was there on record. She was accused of revealing a state secret when she told Namir that Elkind and most of his comrades in their Crimean "kibbutz" had been liquidated.

She was sentenced to 25 years in prison, but was released three years later, when Khrushchev

Olga Schatz arrived in Israel from the Soviet Union a few weeks ago. She had been here before, from 1920 to 1927, as a member of Gdud Ha'avoda. SRAJA SHAPIRO, who has interviewed her, reports.

"It may hurt other people, you know..."

Although she is exhilarated by the freedom of Israel she still has not shaken off the feeling that there are hidden eyes and ears everywhere.

Nevertheless, she says, "Here I fear nothing." And the Jews in the Soviet Union, too, know that there exists a country in which the Jew is not a second-class citizen. "And that gives them courage."

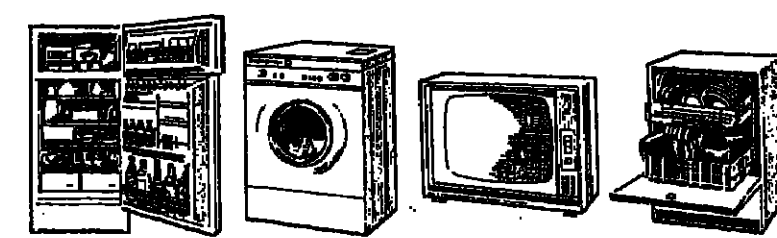


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Bridge: some hands, methods and verses

By George E. Levinrew

BRIDGE books are published in great variety and frequency, with bridge stars among the writers sharing their experiences. Risi Markus, the British internationalist who regularly attends Israel's annual International Bridge Festival, has just published two new books, **COM-MON SENSE BRIDGE** (London, the Bodley Head, 171 pp. £1.50) is highly recommended. The author tells how she became interested in bridge and touches on some of the personalities and problems in high-level tournament bridge. She describes her own approach to the game, which becomes useful advice. The book consists mainly of an interesting collection of bridge hands which she and others have played. Her second book, **ACES AND PLACES** (London, Seeker and Warburg, 140 pp. £2.10), describes interesting deals she encountered in her bridge travels.

W. KELSLEY of England is an outstanding bridge writer. His **MORE KILLING DEFENCE AT BRIDGE** (London, Faber and Faber, 192 pp. £2.50) is an excellent quiz book in the generally neglected area of the defence at bridge table. This book is at a higher level than his previous book, "Killing Defence

More Killing Defence at Bridge



at Bridge," and is especially recommended for the advanced player.

At long last we actually have a book of bridge poetry: Harold Becker's **A POET'S GUIDE TO CONTRACT BRIDGE** (Philadelphia, Dorrance, 86 pp. \$2.95). He has many excellent tips, especially for beginners. On Blackwood he writes: "Not every slam can find its way through Blackwood — what it has to say. Misleads if you a void possess; Choose other pathways to success."

Many of the verses have a pleasant humorous twist. The book may serve well as a bridge prize or a gift for your bridge-addicted spouse.

BRIDGE mathematicians also have their say in Frederick H. Frothy's **BRIDGE ODDS COM-PLETE** (2nd revised edition, Waltham, Mass. George Coffin, 94 pp. \$4.95). The book is full of tables on probabilities and distribution. I agree with the author that "The mathematics of probability... give a comprehensive and accurate picture of the probable situations which you will meet at the bridge table and they can throw considerable light upon the type of tools you will require to meet these situations."

And now for books on Precision, which has taken the bridge world by storm. There is the excellent treatise by Charles M. Goren, **PRECISION SYSTEM OF CONTRACT BRIDGE** (New York, Simon and Schuster, 218 pp., paperback \$1.95). And C. Wol, the founder of Precision, presents **PRECISION SYSTEM** (adapted by Belladonna and Garozzo, 24 pp. \$1).

When Morris Turner draws his children trying to find their way in an integrated community, he proves that he is more than a mere observer.

Shades of humanity

GOD IS GROOVY by Morris Turner, N.Y. New American Library (Signet), 130 pp. \$0.75. Reviewed by Joan Hooper

MORRIS Turner got his first inspiration for an integrated comic strip from a cartoonist dinner meeting with Charles Schulz of "Peanuts" fame and later from meeting comedian Dick Gregory. His "We Fals" now syndicated, appears in over 45 newspapers in the U.S. and elsewhere, and has received many awards, including the Brotherhood Award of the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League. His children are Black, White, Puerto Rican and Chinese, Jewish, Protestant and Catholic. Theirs is or would be, such an ideal society where we are different but, oh, so tolerant. They say the kind of thing that usually would elicit a groan and a giggle. For instance: "I guess this land of milk and honey would be all right, but I'd rather have peanut butter and jelly." (1) When Morris Turner draws his children trying to find their way in an integrated community, he proves that he is more than a mere observer.

Tomorrow and the kibbutz

WHEN the science of economics started its inquiry into human activity, its major subjects were in current terminology — farming efficiency and rural development, because agriculture was then the mainstay of most people, industry an exception, and commerce no more than a sideline. Not only the classics — up to Marx — concerned themselves primarily with rural problems. Even Lenin got his degree in economics for his work on the progress of capitalism in peasant Russia.

Today we tend to regard countryside issues as obsolete. But for all its importance in terms of output, technology, social impact (and pollution), industry is still the occupation of a minority of humanity, and most of our contemporaries are still peasants in what we delin to call developing countries. Problems of rural economics are still with us more than most people realize. They are the background to Mao's China and to Allende's Chile, no less than to the situation in our own region. And while the world continues to move towards urban patterns of life and production, hopes entertained not so long ago of solving all social problems by rapid industrialization tend to look increasingly dubious. Professor Jack M. Patter writes in "Rural Development in a Changing World":

"In the future it will no longer be possible to rely on the pull of industry and commerce to reduce rural populations significantly. For the foreseeable future most of the world's large rural populations will remain exactly where they are. And this makes rural developmental planning even more important than at present... The traditional solution to the rural problem by some economists of simply finding ways to encourage and speed the process of getting the peasant out of the country and into the city is no longer a rational policy. The rural population will be with us and will increasingly have to receive priorities in capital investments and planning which are now given to the urban areas."

This new, aggressive approach to rural development, involving a reappraisal of many conventional beliefs, is felt in many of the papers assembled in this informative and thought-provoking book. It derives not only from the realization that there are quantitative limits to industrial growth, but also from the reassessment of rural and agricultural potentials and growth patterns.

Some of the contributors investigate the complex dependence of agricultural progress on the countryside's economic and social infrastructure. Henri Mendras traces it to the relations between the village common people and local notables. Yitzhak Abi points out that traditional farmers in Brazil or East Africa may be right in spurning the use of fertilizers and mechanical equipment. Other writers dwell on the need for comprehensive regional planning. The future of family farms — condemned to disappearance by experts long ago — rural cooperatives, and peasant organizations is now seen in a new light. And repeatedly Israel is cited for its pioneering achievements, or at least, daring experiments.

Some contributors stress the implications of rural development for the industrial countries, which are visibly approaching the limits of urbanization as a way of life detached from, and opposite to, rural countryside. According to Demetrios S. Iatrides, the U.S. is already moving beyond the suburban to an "exurban" stage. This is characterized by dispersal of population to areas far from the big cities, bringing in its wake a new mix of urban and rural people of Indians, blacks and whites, though no longer in the same proportions. This is a new rural development, and it is not one that can be ignored.

linked to national (and world) grids and markets. The secondary effects of this development range from rampant land speculation to growing social tension in the major cities, increasingly dominated by the poor Blacks as a result of the exodus of the White well-to-do. The conventional type of commuting or migrant industrial worker tends increasingly to become a socially disruptive element. Few of the contributors offer solutions for the problems raised. But they serve a purpose by unearthing and frankly stating the problems. As Herman Pribe, in perhaps the most thoughtful of these countries.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN A CHANGING WORLD Edited by Ranan Weiss with the assistance of Yehuda H. Landau. MIT Press and Settlement Study Centre, Rehovot, 587 pp. \$20.

MAVO LETILOLOT HAVAH-SIM HA'AGHARIM BA-MIZRAH HATICHON KUPON (The Great Migration of the Jewish People to the Land of Israel) Introduction to the History of Agrarian Relations in the Middle East 1800-1970 by Gabriel Ben-Haribon. Harmondsworth, 187 pp.

Reviewed by Moshe Ater

IN contrast to this concern for the future, Professor Baer sketches the history of tenure in Egypt, Syria, and Iraq. The matters discussed are, close to current local developments, and our information about them so scant, that one is grateful for his contribution, which has many important data, statistics, and the texts of the Egyptian land-reform laws. However, it is to bring to life either the Islamic system which rested on a Muslim land-tenure system or the social tension which it generated over the past century. Neither does he convey a picture of the Near East society in the wake of the war reforms, which — let us forget — is the base of the tary dictatorships prevailing in these countries.

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DIPLOMA STUDIES
The general University entrance examination for all registrants will be held on Monday, April 2, 1973. Departmental examinations will be held in the following departments: 1. Hebrew Literature and Language. 2. Jewish History and Jewish Philosophy. 3. Jewish Law. 4. Jewish Ethics. 5. Jewish Art. 6. General Literature. 7. Hebrew Language and Literature. 8. History of the Middle East. 9. Sociology. 10. Political Science. 11. Economics. 12. Statistics. 13. Mathematics. 14. Psychology. 15. Geography. 16. Education. 17. Social Work. 18. Library Science. 19. Health Sciences. 20. Law. 21. Medicine. 22. Dentistry. 23. Veterinary Medicine. 24. Agriculture. 25. Forestry. 26. Fisheries. 27. Aquaculture. 28. Food Science. 29. Nutrition. 30. Public Health. 31. Environmental Science. 32. Urban Planning. 33. Landscape Architecture. 34. Interior Design. 35. Fashion Design. 36. Graphic Design. 37. Industrial Design. 38. Product Design. 39. Service Design. 40. Environmental Design. 41. Transportation Design. 42. Packaging Design. 43. Information Design. 44. Communication Design. 45. Visual Communication Design. 46. Audio-Visual Communication Design. 47. Interactive Communication Design. 48. User-Centered Design. 49. Participatory Design. 50. Co-Design. 51. Open Design. 52. Emergent Design. 53. Evolving Design. 54. Adaptive Design. 55. Resilient Design. 56. Robust Design. 57. Fault-Tolerant Design. 58. Safe Design. 59. Secure Design. 60. Trustworthy Design. 61. Responsible Design. 62. Ethical Design. 63. Sustainable Design. 64. Circular Design. 65. Regenerative Design. 66. Restorative Design. 67. Reenerative Design. 68. Reintegrative Design. 69. Reconstitutive Design. 70. Reconstructive Design. 71. Reconstructive Design. 72. Reconstructive Design. 73. Reconstructive Design. 74. Reconstructive Design. 75. Reconstructive Design. 76. Reconstructive Design. 77. Reconstructive Design. 78. Reconstructive Design. 79. Reconstructive Design. 80. Reconstructive Design. 81. Reconstructive Design. 82. Reconstructive Design. 83. Reconstructive Design. 84. Reconstructive Design. 85. Reconstructive Design. 86. Reconstructive Design. 87. Reconstructive Design. 88. Reconstructive Design. 89. Reconstructive Design. 90. Reconstructive Design. 91. Reconstructive Design. 92. Reconstructive Design. 93. Reconstructive Design. 94. Reconstructive Design. 95. Reconstructive Design. 96. Reconstructive Design. 97. Reconstructive Design. 98. Reconstructive Design. 99. Reconstructive Design. 100. Reconstructive Design.

UKRAINIANS PROTEST

The 60th anniversary celebration of the founding of the Soviet Union have just drawn to a close with a grandiose ceremony and self-congratulatory speeches by the Soviet Party leaders. It is a particularly appropriate time to read and reflect on this book, for its recast of protest and repression in the Ukraine of the 1960s provides a stark contrast to the official story of Soviet nationality policy.

It is probable that the attitudes will have more reaching effects... In contrast to the past, the conditions in the past, the story of a trade is no longer a story of course... Nobody is any longer to follow an agricultural occupation; on the contrary, one must have a proficiency for this trade and learn it... The great performance achieved by European agriculture is mainly due to the work done by the family farm, and the future may lie with the cooperative large-scale farm along the lines of the United States.

reprises against Ukrainian nationalists and Nazi collaborators. Stalin's successors have acted to placate Ukrainian nationalism. Both Khrushchev and Brezhnev built much of their political careers in the Ukraine and they naturally tended to look to the Ukrainian party machine for some of their closest lieutenants. The presence of Ukrainians in the national leadership — from President Podgorny down — is the result of this trend. But the basic policy of the regime, aiming at ultimate assimilation of the Ukraine, has not visibly changed. And while the promotion of their party leaders to the central decision-making bodies of the Soviet Union may have given Ukrainians a greater sense of nation, it does not appear to have softened the policies of Russification in the Ukraine itself.

The introduction of collective farms in the late 1920s and early 1930s struck the predominantly agricultural Ukraine with particular severity and revived old suspicions and enmities on both sides. To Moscow, resistance to collectivization was tantamount to treason and only easily identified with nationalist separatism. To the Ukrainians, the loss of the countryside, the millions of peasants who were killed or killed was but a new manifestation of Great Russian "imperialism."

the course of the 1930s, the Ukrainian thrust of Russification resumed, this time backed by the full force of the Stalinist terror machine. The Great Purge swept havoc among Ukrainian intellectuals and the years immediately following World War II saw massive

THE JURISTS' CASE Edited by Michael Breyer. Foreword by Max Hayward. London: Macmillan, 1972, pp. 240. Reviewed by Aron L. Unger

links it to the mainstream of enlightened opposition in Russia itself. Young Ukrainian intellectuals of the 1960s and the early 1970s share the concerns of their counterparts in Moscow and elsewhere for civil liberties, for government under law, for artistic freedom and for the rights of all minorities, including the Jews.

The last point is especially noteworthy, in view of the past association of Ukrainian nationalism with violent anti-Semitism. An address delivered by Ivan Dryda, a young literary critic and prominent Ukrainian dissenter, on the occasion of the Bab Yar massacre, in September 1966, was one of the most eloquent attacks on anti-Semitism to have come out of Russia in the past decade.

The Ukraine has always been considered the brightest jewel in the Soviet imperial crown. It is by far the richest and most populous of the 14 non-Russian "sovereign" republics of the Soviet federation. For reasons that are clearly related to its size and wealth, it is also the most persistently problematic.

"Ferment in the Ukraine" is a collection of documents which have reached the West in recent years by a variety of routes. Most of the documents relate to the fate of two small groups of Ukrainian nationalist intellectuals who, like courageous and independent spirits in other parts of the Soviet Union, believed the climate of post-Stalin Russia propitious for political protest — in this case protest over the time-honoured policies of Russification pursued by Moscow. One can see how they came to hold that belief. The political climate is indeed incomparably milder than it was under Stalin. But it is not yet mild enough for political protest, at least not for protest which the authorities, still adhering to Stalin's blood-stained label, choose to identify as "bourgeois nationalism."

Both groups paid a heavy price for their mistake.

The members of the first group were arrested and tried in 1981 in what has since come to be known as the "Jurists' Case." Seven men, three of them lawyers, were given sentences of from 10 to 15 years "for corruptive labour" at a secret trial in Lvov. (In one case the death sentence was passed and subsequently commuted.)

Four years later, in August-September 1985, roughly at the time of the Shklovsky-Daniel arrests in Moscow, another group of more than 200 nationalist intellectuals was rounded-up in several cities of the Ukraine. Its members were tried in the course of 1986 and sentenced to "corrective labour" terms of up to six years. Several of the latter trials were "public" in the familiar Soviet style of political trials — that is, the courtroom was carefully packed with KGB trustees, where necessary brought in from out of town — "the men from the hotel," as they were known in prisoners' parlance.

The formal charges varied, but each trial was in its own way a judicial farce with prefabricated evidence and predetermined verdicts. Most serious was the charge of attempting "to sever the Ukraine from the U.S.S.R.," which figured in the indictment for treason brought against the "Jurists."

The accused argued with perfect logic that the right of a Union Republic to secede was guaranteed in Article 17 of the Soviet Constitution and that, as one of them put it, "to aim at taking advantage of a Soviet constitutional right cannot be a crime."

The truth is, of course, that it can be and is, and probably nowhere more so than with regard to the right to secession. It had always been abundantly clear that the central authorities had no intention of allowing its implementation, whatever the letter of the Constitution. The provisions for secession, wrote Dranitsyn, a Soviet commentator of the first Federal Constitution, as early as 1924, "bear in our view only a declarative and not a legislative character." The senior investigator in the "Jurists' Case" made the same point less elegantly: "Lukyanenko, you are a literate man, so why pretend to be a simple-minded idiot. You know perfectly well that Article 17 of the Constitution exists only for appearance's sake."

Observance of norms

But whether Lukyanenko was dissembling, as the investigator belloved, or merely displaying genuine, if excessive, naivete, it is precisely the attempt to enforce constitutional rights, to call the regime's bluff, as it were, that is characteristic of contemporary political dissent in the Soviet Union in general. Many of the present generation of Soviet dissenters, including the Ukrainian nationalists, are young men and women, born and educated under Soviet rule; they know their law and are able to quote it chapter and verse, throwing in an appropriate passage from Lenin for good measure. They claim to seek no more than the observance of norms set out in the laws of the state and the texts of its founder.

True, in the eyes of the regime this much is too much. The above-quoted retort of the investigator illustrates what the dissenters are up against. Yet, this is the ground on which they have chosen to make their stand. "You know, citizen Korchenko," wrote one of the "Jurists" to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, "that a matter such as (the right to) public trial is not a minor right without effect on the position of the individual in society." This to a man who had assiduously and successfully climbed the pyramid of Soviet power under Stalin! Korchenko's reaction is not on record but it may be safely surmised that it did not differ in substance from that of the KGB investigator.

If such appeals are not likely to move the hard-faced men of the Soviet apparatus, they do seem to be effective in enlisting the sympathy of growing sections of the population at large. There is little evidence in these pages from which the extent of popular support for the nationalist cause in the Ukraine might be gauged. What there is points almost exclusively to concern over the illegality of the repressions. Thus, for example, a letter to Brezhnev, Korynkin and Podgorny, signed by over 100 persons from all walks of life, protests against "the violation of the principles of publicity of judicial proceedings" in the 1986 trials, referring to them among others as "a mockery of the supreme law of our country."

The editor believes that identification with the demands of the nationalist dissenters for greater autonomy from Moscow and possibly even separation from the Soviet Union is fairly widespread, "at least among the thinking part of the population." In the nature of things, evidence to support such a conclusion is, of course, difficult to come by. Nevertheless, to deduce it from the fact that "the press did not succeed in publishing any readers' letters condemning the prisoners' letters" seems a little too simplistic. There can be no question that the control mechanisms at the disposal of the regime are still sufficiently effective to evoke the requisite "corrective labour" sentences for the "Jurists' Case."

Control mechanisms

This is certainly a new and potentially important development. However, lest we become unduly optimistic about the prospects of political dissent in the Soviet Union, it is worth quoting what sounds like the authentic voice of the KGB on the same phenomenon. "When there was Stalin," a KGB officer said to one of the accused in the second wave of trials, "there was order." It is an ominous sentiment and it is still backed by powerful forces in Soviet society.



Top to bottom: Late Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, and President Nikolai Podgorny — key figures in the Kremlin's efforts to "Russify" the Ukraine.

tions of workers' meetings etc. They were not applied to this purpose in the cases before us because the authorities wished to avoid all publicity. It is this rather than the absence of officially inspired "popular" reactions which may be taken as an indirect admission on the part of the regime that support for Ukrainian nationalism extends well beyond the minority of active dissenters.

The authorities very nearly succeeded in keeping all knowledge of the repression from their own people and from the outside world. That their success was not complete is a measure of the courage, the tenacity and the self-confidence of the Soviet dissent movement in the 1960s. It is also a measure of the change which the Soviet political system has undergone in the past two decades. As one of the prisoners, a young historian, wrote from the Mordovian camps, "Beria's Reservation" is his appropriately chilling designation — "public opinion has risen for the first time."

This is certainly a new and potentially important development. However, lest we become unduly optimistic about the prospects of political dissent in the Soviet Union, it is worth quoting what sounds like the authentic voice of the KGB on the same phenomenon. "When there was Stalin," a KGB officer said to one of the accused in the second wave of trials, "there was order." It is an ominous sentiment and it is still backed by powerful forces in Soviet society.

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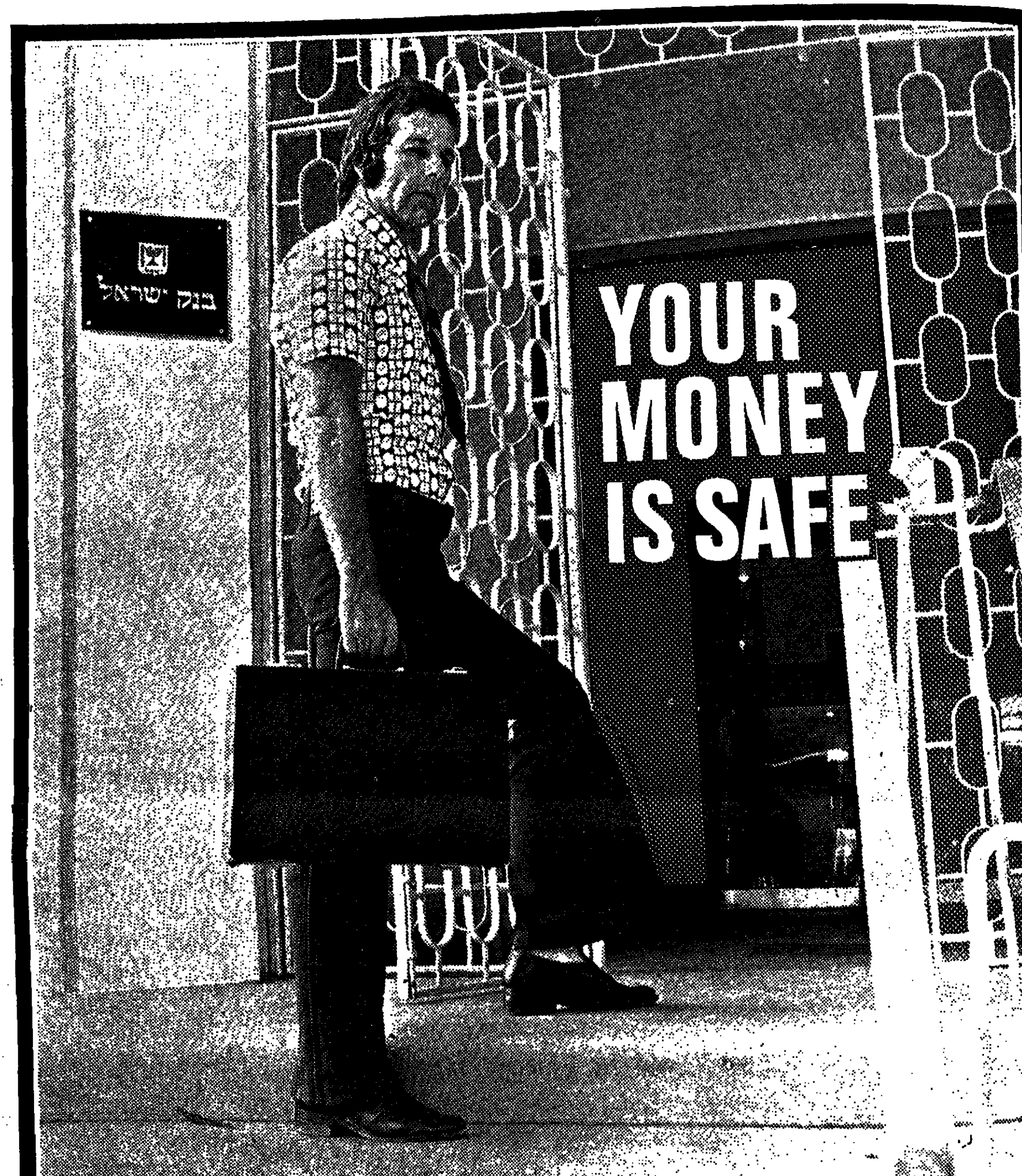
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AN APOLOGY

from
Ephraim
Kishon

DEAR Sir,
Before I try to explain my unapologetic behaviour of last Wednesday night, I should like to tell you about the deep depression in which I was plunged when I turned on my TV set at 9.15 in the evening. Yes, with your permission, I was sore as well as those goofing Tel Aviv Maccabi shlemiels. I don't think I've been that mad since the beginning of the century. I hated their 34-times backward players with an elemental hatred, to say nothing of Chublin's antics, Brodie's orbital misses and that nincompoop Yachovus Roshin's hysterical outbursts. They all belonged in hell or better still in kindergarten, to learn the rudiments of basketball...

But, as I turned on the set with a sadistic smile on my lips, Dan Shilon's urbane face showed up on the screen and informed us that our team was leading Simmental by 20 points. There are no words to describe the wave of love which engulfed me. I was ready to embrace the boys bodily, to shake and go on shaking Brodie's golden arm, to howl in homage to Steve Chublin's legendary drive, and to convert Ron Dunlop (2.10m.) to Judaism. As for Mr. Roshin, the trainer of the wonder team, only one expression does him justice: "A genius!"

The rest is somewhat lost in my Jewish consciousness, because of tension the like of which I did not feel since the end of World War II. According to the testimony of my family, I accompanied with staccato shouts of a definitely animal character Steve's irresistible onrushes, slapped my hands into pulp at talk's phenomenal sharpshooting and once — so I am told — when Micha Schwarz, the Israeli of the team, scored two baskets in a row, I rushed at the screen and kissed its cold glass.

Cheering them on
"Get them to commit a foul!" I shrieked at the boys. "What are you waiting for? Come on, drop down!"

The typewriter is still trembling under my fingers, my dear Sir. The last — albeit injured — action of the Maccabim, Dunlop (2.15m.), raised the tension to 25 points, then the giant Erich Men- presented another two to the nation, and then Tikva Mor came and apologized for the technical hitch and Roshin collected the team for an extraordinary final whistle. Otherwise I'll lose my mind and we led by 29 points in against the raviolis from Milan... And then the telephone rang.

About an hour later I lifted the receiver.
"Who's speaking?" you, sir, asked at the other end of the line, and I answered, if memory serves me:
"Joseph Legia."

And not only that, but I added that I was out of the house, get off the line. To my great regret, at this point the connection with you, sir, was severed, because I pressed down the thingumajig, and Art Kenny, Simmental's American mercenary knocked us down to 28 points, but Haim Starkman outdid himself and reached as high as Renszo Barrieviera's chin and again only two-and-a-half baskets hung between us and the longed-for tie...

Another interruption
And then you, sir, rang again. As I lifted the receiver, Joseph Barometti threw a marvelous basket and the Turkish referee didn't disallow it and that upset me terribly. If I'm not mistaken, I sent you a sort of Bronx cheer over the wire and then used some Hungarian expressions which encourage a man who dares to ring 57 seconds before the end of a game to do certain things to his maternal ancestor and then, just then, Steve Brodie and Menkin, the whole enbuddle, committed their fifth foul, and had to leave the court, and I deeply apologize to you, sir, for the animal epithet I attached you in sheer despair. I didn't mean it.

I humbly beg your forgiveness for my lack of courtesy, which was caused by the tension and the Levantine refereeing. I am completely disgusted with myself for getting so carried away by the hopeless play of this disappointing team, which is quite unable to wipe off at home (!) a ridiculous difference of 34 points against a mere European champion. I am furious with that prima donna of a Mr. Chublin with his scandalous behaviour to say nothing of Brodie's stupid misses.

I am very sorry about my uncivilized behaviour, my dear sir. It will never happen again, I solemnly promise you, except in the next game, if there is one. And if there is, kindly refrain from calling my home before the game and I'll lose my mind and we led by 29 points in your stupid body.

Translated by Yohanan Goldmann
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Portion of the Week, Exodus 85.2 — 87.19
Haftarah, I Kings 5.8 — 6.13
(Engl. 5.12 — 6.15)

THE portion of this week deals with the details of the commandment to erect the Sanctuary in the Wilderness; the Haftarah, with the building of the Temple in Jerusalem by Solomon. The timber exclusively used in the former was the shittah, the acacia (probably the Acacia albina); the timber almost exclusively used in the latter was the majestic cedar of Lebanon. Almost, because although Solomon applied to Hiram King of Tyre for supplies of this wood only, Hiram added to it broshim, probably cypress wood. The question of the provenance of the acacia is the source of a fascinating legend in the Midrash to which I have had occasion to refer on numerous occasions in the past.

The rhetorical question upon which it is based, "whence did the Children of Israel obtain acacia wood in the Wilderness?" seems clearly to be answered by the fact that it is the one characteristic tree of the desert of Sinai. Must it then be understood as "whence did they obtain

Biblical lumberjacks

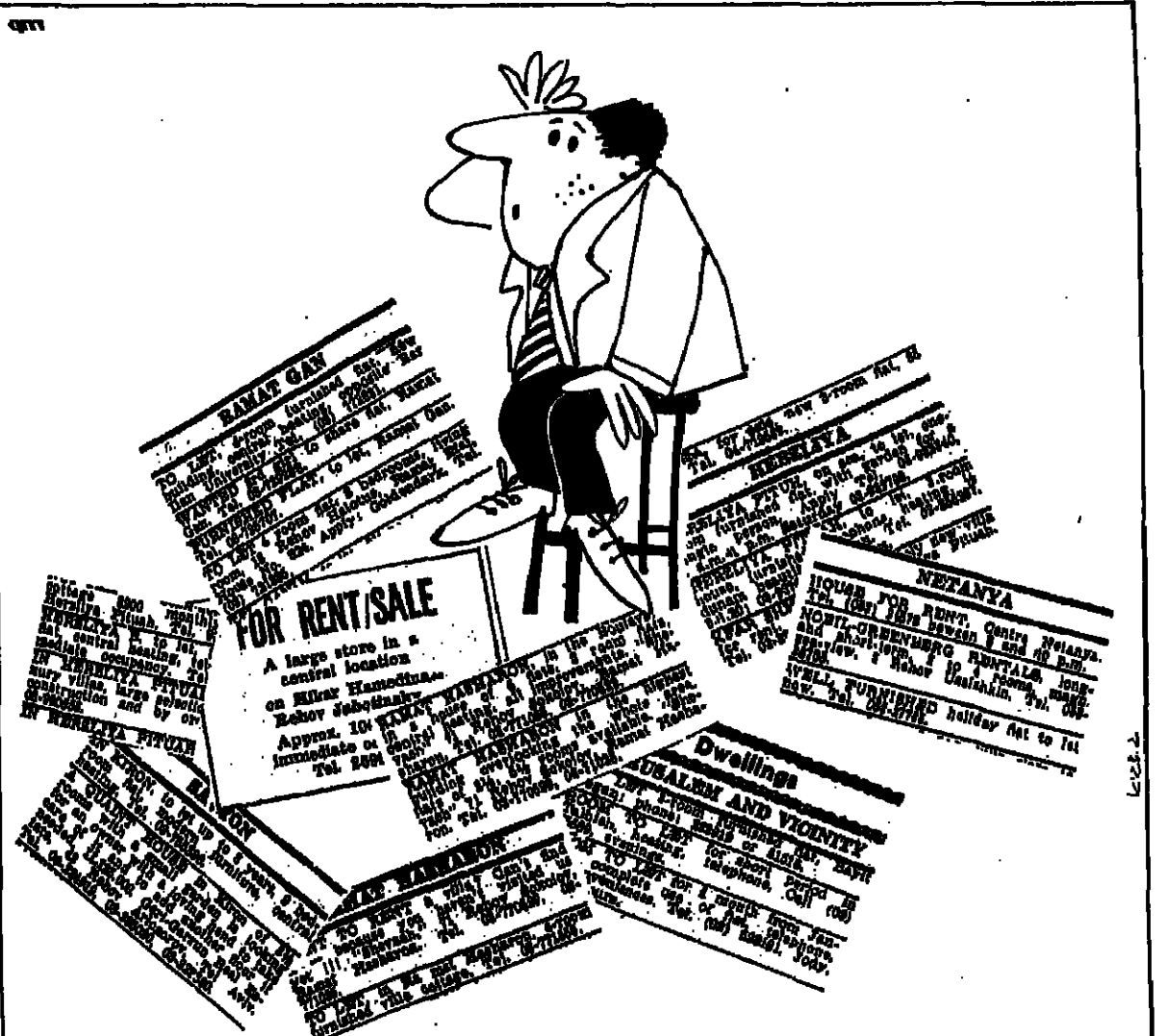


acacia wood which would provide planks of the size given in the erection of the Sanctuary?" It would seem so since the thorn acacia of the desert is quite unsuitable for that purpose. A similar question could be asked about the cedar of Solomon's Temple since the cedar does not grow naturally in Israel, needing as it does an altitude of some 1,200 metres. But the Bible itself answers the question. They were obtained, as stated, from Hiram King of Tyre, in answer to a request to him from Solomon. (I Kings 5.6-8).

There is, however, one added detail which is worthy of some

comment. Although Solomon sent a levy of no less than 10,000 men at a time to help in the provision of that costly timber, it is obvious that they were employed only in a secondary and unskilled capacity. The hewing of these huge trees was a highly skilled task of which the untrained Israelites were incapable. The actual hewing was done by Hiram's men, as Solomon explicitly states, "For there is not among us any that can hew timber so like unto the Sidonians" (5.6).

But it was not only the hewing. The task of bringing the logs down the slopes of the mountains to the seashore, and floating them down the Mediterranean to the Israeli port (probably Jaffa) and the loosening of the rafts when they arrived there, was also undertaken by those Sidonians, and we are afforded a picture which is usually associated with the famed logrolling lumberjacks of Canada. "My servants shall bring them down from Lebanon to the sea, and I will convey them by sea in rafts to the place which thou shalt appoint, and will cause them to be discharged there" (5.8).



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Steep, winding streets are a constant reminder that Safad is built on a mountain. (Photos by David Rubinger)

MOUNTAIN people are said to live longer than others. Safad's natives remember men and women, most of them gone now, who enjoyed good health at 90 and over.

"Perhaps it's the clean and crisp air, or the more sedate way of life in a small town. Who knows?" reflects town clerk Shmuel Harroush, who was born there.

Throughout Galilee, robust health and longevity are indigenous. Certainly the daily, lifelong effort of climbing up steep paths or steps strengthens the heart muscles. White-bearded *hasidim* still walk up and down briskly to their tiny synagogues, their breathing none the faster for the effort. Will cars corrode the arteries of the young in Safad as in other places?

At an elevation of 850 metres above sea level, Safad is Israel's highest town, slightly higher even than Jerusalem. The two have certain features in common: the luminous light, the beauty of their setting, the dignity of age. When, at dusk, the dipping sun tinges Safad's wrinkled face a dark gold, its walls and alleys don a prayer shawl woven by all the mystics who ever lived there and whisper a mysterious language that the initiated comprehend through an inner ear.

Golden Age

Both towns have a distinguished intellectual past. But that of Safad was not home grown but imported, like its artistic creativity today. Its Golden Age began in the 16th century, brought there by Jewish refugees from Spain. Mysticism was the intellectual fashion among its Jewish scholars. In contemporary Europe, brilliant men were extending the horizons of knowledge in science, mathematics, astronomy, geography. The brilliant men of Safad were still absorbed in medieval speculation and looked backward, searching for wisdom in the sacred writings of the past. Their deep, intense reflections remained contemplative.

The burst of religious exaltation was short-lived. Its only practical

manifestation was the introduction of a printing industry, and when the mystic mood intruded in the sophisticated civilisation of Spain, withered away in the intellectually barren soil of Safad, even this vanished, leaving hardly a trace. The need for it was gone with the departure of the rarefied scholarship that had produced the texts for the craftsmen in the presses.

Mystics are self-centred people and few leave their message in print. The only material relics of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai and of Rabbi Yitzhak Luria, Ashkenazi, the noted kabbalist known as Ha-Ari, are their tombs. They wrote no books and what they taught has been handed down orally with varying accuracy. They were outstanding, high-minded, moral men, who left their mark on contemporaries and disciples, but whose meaning posthumously must guess. They set a personal example, but over the centuries their outline has become blurred, allowing later mystics scope for further speculation.

In addition to printing, the kabbalists brought another short-lived innovation to Safad: an industrial cooperative society. To make a living, they set up a textile plant based on locally grown flax. A dowry relating to the foundation of this cooperative, which they called *Sukkat Shalom* (the hut of peace), is still in existence. The 18th-century textile industry, according to contemporary records, gave employment to over 7,000 persons. In the 17th century it declined in the face of the more efficient European competition, and was finally wiped out altogether.

One book written in Safad and nearby Bnei during the 16th century flowering became one of the most famous in the Jewish world. This was the *Shulhan Arukh*, a compendium of the laws, regulations and prescriptions that should govern the life of Jews between the ages 13 and 120, the work of a Spanish Jew, Rabbi Yosef Ben Ephraim Caro. He finished the book in 1563 and had it published in Venice two years later. The Safad press did not

At an elevation of 850 metres, Safad is Israel's highest town. Its major assets are its brisk mountain air, its picturesque charm, and the splendour of its views. But there are disadvantages to living in a town which looks as though it came from an old picture-book, writes YA'ACOV ARDON.

Safad: Live the past



ish-Arab coexistence. Seen over a long period it must be regarded as less than an unqualified success and the reasons deserve to be studied in the light of modern problems.

There was little political Zionism before Herzl and Nordau. Jews had lived in Safad for centuries, indeed before the arrival of Islam. They had no political ambitions, and whatever land they owned, they had inherited or bought. Those points did not impress the *fellaheen* in the neighbourhood and the Druse in Galilee.

The first wholesale slaughter of Jews occurred in 1834, when several hundred Jews were massacred by Druse gangs and much Jewish property, including synagogues, was looted and burnt. There was much to be profited from such attacks, because the Jews were prosperous in small industries, crafts and farming.

Apart from minor incidents there was another massive outbreak in 1929, in Safad as elsewhere in the country. For some

reason, it is only the Hebron that is well known today; but that of probably worse. After the kill, loot and burn, the women, old and young, were murdered by a mob after four o'clock on the night of August 24. The window of her house in her courtyard, where shops were set on the hillside, was the scene of a subsequent trial. The aged father called out: "Our father and lived here and of your father," and the middle of the population of 15,000, half of them Jews and half Arabs, was equal in a population of 15,000.

THANKS to the small Spanish town of Ha-Ari and his followers, the town of Safad today lives on its past, its picturesque charm, and its natural assets: the fine climate, the clear air, the splendour of its views of mountains, valleys and Lake Kinneret.

Some notable rabbinical reputation as a place of pilgrimage, Jerusalem and Hebron. In the 17th century four towns had covered, or rediscovered, the possibilities of fund-raising in the Diaspora. Safad was one of its separate ways to collect charitable needs. It must be that they competed; the advantages of appeal were not disclosed much later.

One of the town's natural advantages as a summer resort, its elders in the town council make news by their sordid squabbles over prestige and personal interests. Mayors come and go, coalition agreements are made and broken, money is wasted and pressing public business is neglected.

The town council, an eleven-man team, and not one of the finest on the Safad sporting scene, is run by a Galil-dominated (five seats) coalition, headed by Mayor Eliahu Kadush. He made news recently when he broke a Gahal-Alignment rotation agreement, under which he should have ceded his post to an Alignment Councilman, Aharon Nahmias, on December 1.

This has, or should have, embarrassed Mr. Kadush's leader, Menahem Begin, who has more respect for the sanctity of written agreements. Kadush should have become deputy mayor; but now asserts that Nahmias made a third man deputy, thus denying



Kiryat Hatzayaron, artists' quarter, rebuilt with regard for the past and respect for the landscape.



Grizzled Safad resident: Mountain people seem to live longer. Inside one of Safad's old synagogues.

him the consolation post.

But the Alignment in opposition has little cause to rejoice at the moral failure of the coalition, because one of its own, Ya'acov Huppert, is now a member of the State List. He was recently made a deputy mayor on half a salary, despite the objections and warnings of the Interior Ministry. These councilmen, in short, seem to be playing local politics like a private card game, with little regard for the public weal.

And the tasks facing Safad call for leadership by men of ability and high purpose. A master plan for a population of 30,000 will remain a sheet of paper unless it can find sources of income to sustain them. The new leaders will have to command respect in Jerusalem, as they do not today, when they plead for industries, credit, housing, infrastructural facilities.

Safad and Eastern Galilee need a new and shorter road to the centre of the country. For 25 years their approach roads have remained the same. At least the Acre-Safad road should have been lopped off it the grotesque and unnecessary loop that turns suddenly north, above Amir, passes Meron and Biri, and turns southeast again, to reach Safad by dangerous curves. The road is

a specimen of poor planning by the Mandatory government and needs to be corrected, or even replaced by a new one cutting across Lower Galilee up to Safad. This would improve the town's chances of becoming an easy-to-reach holiday resort. Safad still has no regular taxi service to Haifa, and Egged buses have a monopoly.

Investment needed

"We could become as popular a resort for Israel as Brighton is for England," says the experienced Town Clerk who holds the administration together, "but for that we need investments, better facilities. We've had some government aid for lighting, sanitation and roads; but we want something that will attract back our young people with initiative who have moved away. We could expand development on Mt. Canaan. It lies 917 metres above sea level and is a priceless possession. We are only 200 km. from Jerusalem via the Jordan Valley."

Better roads and more hotel space during the hot summer would quicken the flow of tourists. "Safad is not an overnight stop on the map of the group-tour organizers. They stay for a few hours; have a meal, visit the Artists' Quarter, and move on," says the Town Clerk.

Something spectacular needs to be done to shake up the fixed pattern. Tel Aviv University's Recanati Business School holds its renowned annual summer seminars in Safad, with the aid of the Rothschild Fund. Bar-Ilan University is ready to convert its tiny offshoot in Safad (165 attend courses) into a full Galilee University. The unending construction of a large government hospital in the southern quarter will perhaps end next year and bring a new generation of doctors to the town.

But more initiative and enlightened planning must come from within. The sweetish odour and unsavoury reputation of Elite's instant coffee plant, put ruthlessly smack in the middle of a residential area, the wanton bulldozing of Ha-Ari's house in the old Sephardi Quarter in the 400th anniversary year of his death, and other symptoms of callous disregard for Safad's perishable gems, have discredited past and present administrations alike. The town needs a master jeweller to restore their sparkle. Local politics is not the school which will produce him.

This article is part of a continuing 64-weekly *Fori* magazine series on Israel's towns and their administrations.

... away from home

By Hadassah Bat Haim

AS the days gallop towards my release from the fog and the frosty pavements that menace unwary pedestrians, the preparations for leaving mount to a frenzy. Now my room is cluttered with the commissions that I weakly accepted before I came.

There are the non-slip rubber shoes straps for the green-roofed daughter-in-law's mother, a heavy lady I have heard (we are not personally acquainted), who has a phobia about slipping in the mud. There is a small box of plant fibre and some snowdrop bulbs for a friend's window box, a jar of a special kind of mustard pickles for an expectant mother who fancies just those.

There are also the things that I am charged to take back with me, mainly from complete strangers to persons unknown, at least to me. A cumbersome, though admittedly light, piece of electrical equipment for a former outside Ashkelon, an assortment of rattles, teething rings and matinee jackets for infants of varying degrees of newness and six door handles of a special kind for a wedding present for a Russian immigrant who is somehow connected with the butcher on the corner.

Reluctant though I am to leave the family here to manage the cooking and baby minding, it is increasingly obvious that they can cope with their domestic problems alone at least as well as they did before I came. I have the satisfaction of seeing the baby's appearance lose its uncanny likeness to one of those shrunken heads, surmounted by a thatch of artificial-looking black hair, so prized as souvenirs by explorers. Her puny limbs, on which no garment is small enough, are still like an illustration to the seventh age of man "youthful hose well saved (from her older brother) a world too wide for those shrunken shanks."

It now seems possible, even probable, that she will become indistinguishable from a real human being in time. In many areas she is still very much of a beginner.

Breathing is one of them. She pants with enormous enthusiasm for a while, her gasps interspersed with chirps and sighs and gurgles as if the process were one she has just invented and wanted to improve before taking out a patent.

Occasionally she falls quite silent which quickly brings anxious adults

to the crib to find out if she hasn't abandoned the system altogether. Sometimes she creaks distinctly, a noise so suggestive of rusty bearings that from any other source it would demand the immediate application of an oil can.

And her eyes work on a swivel, something like a lizard's, so they

often give the impression of having moved round to the back. Focused or not, they seem to me often to have a biased and malevolent regard for me. I hope this is not personal, but as our most prolonged and intimate confrontations take place between two and four a.m., I can safely go home and

disposed towards my tell-tale tures, it may be just the reflection of my own dark outlook. As, in spite of these and obstacles, it is evident that without my guidance she will slowly into the family of her to go it alone.

TIME TO LEAVE

REGED OR home in israel...

WHO DESERVES THIS CUP?

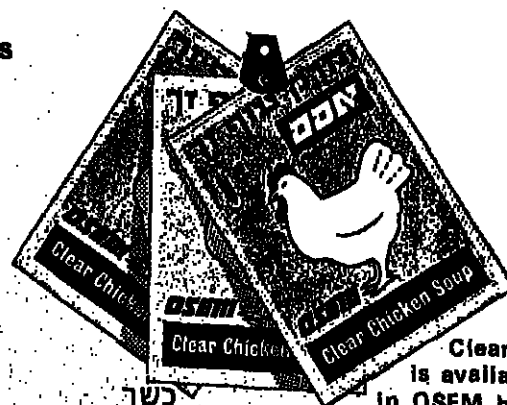
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They flowerhead pattern in green and orange is used on a background of brown for two outfits (left) in Acrian double jersey in styles designed by Lydia About. Pants suit is trimmed in plain brown jersey, model at right has collar, sleeves and pockets in chocolate brown Acrian fleece. Centre: Cornflower and sky blue pied de poule jacquard check suits designed by Lili Dervish are

lavishly trimmed with bright blue coryllo fur, show sunray pleat and panel cut skirts. Both in Acrian double jersey. Gay combination of tramline stripes and cloverleaf pattern seen in two little girl pants outfits (right) by Lydia About in Acrian double jersey. Colour schemes are green, blue and yellow or two tones of grey with pink.

Computers and chemicals make new fashion fabrics

By Catherine Rosenheimer
Jerusalem Post Fashion Reporter

YOU simply sit down at a special drawing board on one side of the computer, doodle a design, feed in information on colour, scale and form of repeat. Quarter of an hour later, out comes the design via a knitting machine at the other end of the system: a perfect jacquard replica of the original idea. This, in very simple terms, is as I understood it, the idea of the "response" computer system, the brainchild of Effie Erazzi of Sci-Tex, Heralia.

When I first heard about it all last year, it sounded too good to be true — in place of waiting for weeks until a knitting machine can be freed from production for the lengthy business of producing design samples, the textile designer working with knitted fabrics can get an instant pattern of his idea and moreover, minutes later, instruct the computer to adjust and modify it in any way he wants.

Work on development and perfection of the "response" system has been continuing at Sci-Tex for over three years. There is talk of setting up a design centre where designers, or knitwear manufacturers, can simply buy computer time and sit down and work out their designs on the spot. So far the operation has taken the form of research and development, with considerable success in selling the system abroad. Sci-Tex, while not exactly welcoming designers with open arms to come and play around with their sophisticated "toy" made an exception when Israel Chemical Fibres,

producers of Acrian fibre, approached them. The two firms got together to produce a promotion collection of new fabrics designed to show knitwear producers the computer's scope, and the range of applications of Acrian single and double jersey fashion fabrics. Acrian's consultant textile designer, Hanna Brooks, worked closely with four designers, Lili Dervish, Sabana Schechter, Lydia About and Tamar Yuval, getting the computer to produce patterns to suit the type of "look" each designer wanted to work with. Seen here are some of the results: part of a collection of fashions in computer designed fabrics shown to a trade and press audience at the Tel Aviv Hilton earlier this week.

The idea was admirable but somehow, the final feedback did not add up to the most stimulating of fashion shows. Perhaps because, although the range of permutations possible with each individual motif is fascinating, many of the subtleties were lost when seen from a distance on the catwalk.

Computer at work

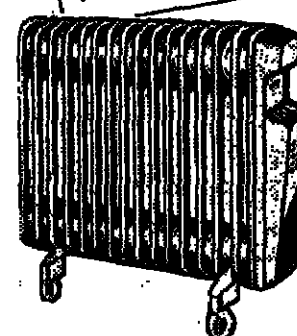
An example of how the computer works can be found in a little bird design which Hanna Brooks sketched for the computer, then requested it to repeat a second bird beside the first one, finally to mirror repeat two more birds facing the first pair. For a designer to do this by hand, then to translate it into a pattern for a regular knitting machine, would be a long and a laborious process. The idea, though ingenious, was shown in a very small-scale pattern looking like little more than

small dots on a plain ground to the audience. A pity, though Hanna did explain that she had purposely included very small-scale designs suited to any regular jacquard machine rather than the more complex ones with which the computer works for sampling.

Where the fashion styles themselves were concerned, Tamar Yuval's jokey collection of '60s look sexy styles added the brightest note to the show — styles which

ran riot with the full range of textile designs, suited themselves well to big, "kitschy" florals, and often combined the most unlikely of patterns to very striking effect. Lydia About tended to go for smaller, neater designs to suit her strictly Parisian fashion style. Sabana Schechter used larger jacquard designs while Lili Dervish came up with some effective pattern combinations in a range of sporting mix-and-match separates.

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PAGE TWENTY-THREE

Out of a job — into a new one

By Lea Levavi
Jerusalem Post Reporter

LOD AIRPORT. — AFTER working for many years as American volunteers for Israel, more than 1,000 members of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America have immigrated to Israel — and found themselves "out of a job." True, they could visit the nine institutions their organization maintains in Israel for underprivileged children and youth. But they missed the actual work of keeping those institutions running. So they started forming local chapters here, and the six chapters throughout the country — with many more on the way, they are sure — formed a council.

Ruth K. Jacobson — national president of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America — came to Israel this week to attend the Zionist Action Committee meeting and to attend the first conference of this new-born Council of Chapters. As I waited for her and her vice-president, Evelyn Schreiber, at Lod, I got acquainted with two of her co-workers here: Belle Gitelman, Chairman of the Israeli Executive of the American Mizrahi Women (which is what the new-immigrant members of M.W.O.A. call them; she's here) and Ruth Sacks, Council chairman.

"Our executive supervises the day-to-day operation of our institutions here," Mrs. Gitelman — who was born in Hebron, went to the United States as a child and returned to Israel 11 months ago — explained. Mrs. Gitelman's Hebrew is excellent — though she left Hebron too young to have learned it fully there.

"The funding and directives come from America, but someone here has to carry them out. Now that we have so many immigrants, though, they want to work on the chapter level: meeting the emergency needs of an institution, or of an individual pupil, through money they raise here or contribute."

Mrs. Sacks, who has been here 14 and a half years, remembers how the few immigrant members here in those days (too few for a chapter) could do no more than get together socially — it was a way to find people to speak English with. But today the chapters are active. In one institution, a child lost both parents within a few months — and suddenly needed a pair of shoes.

"We had written to the States, they would have sent us the shoes — or the money to buy them. But that would have taken time. As soon as our Haifa chapter heard the



BELLE GITELMAN



RUTH K. JACOBSON



RUTH SACKS

story, the boy got his shoes." In another case, the principal of one of the schools said he would have to close the dining-room for lack of funds. Mrs. Gitelman called an executive meeting and it was decided to raise money to keep the dining-room open: a project in which the chapters, as well as individual members, contributed and worked. The "Jumbo" with the president and vice-president on board finally arrived and Mrs. Jacobson joined us. "Our organization is not political," she stressed in answer to a question. "We are ideologically affiliated with Mizrahi but we are not at all involved politically. It's actually against our constitution."



Swedish Ambassador to Israel Mr. Sten A. Sundfelt, at the cornerstone laying ceremony earlier this week of the Waco Day Orphan in Jerusalem's Kiryat Menahem Quarter. At right Mrs. Charlotte Eitinger, Chairman of Waco in Sweden, and at left Mrs. Aya Dinstein, Chairman of World Waco Executive. This orphan is being built with funds collected by Swedish radio and TV personnel, who in 1971 had organized a special drive for funds to help get refugees out of Poland. (Strike photo)

to the institutions come from some sort of traditionally-oriented background — and all three women felt strongly that they want and enjoy the traditional emphasis.

Originally, the institutions were primarily for Youth Aliya children but today most are welfare cases, often from broken homes. The community centres, Mrs. Jacobson added, are now beginning to serve the aged as well; Israel's first Golden Age Club was opened at one of their centres.

So far, most of the fund-raising done by the American Mizrahi Women here has been money out of the members' own pockets. "That's how they've been indoctrinated," Mrs. Sacks said proudly. But the newest fund-raising project, though aimed first at members, may be extended to the public at large. "Long ago, in the United States, we started a project called 'a mother in Israel.' A woman would give \$54 to symbolically become a mother to one of the children in our institutions here. Later, we instituted 'father in Israel' and 'brother and

sister,' which entailed similar donations. Here, we're going to do it in Israel for the first time. These days it is hard about anything anywhere mentioning inflation. One reason our chapters here is that the money raised in the United States doesn't go as far. The women in Israel don't understand us at all. It used to be a salary budget instance, and all of a sudden tell them the teachers have an increase of somewhere 40%. They think we're crazy. Jeans get raises, too, but percentages."

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RUBIN ACADEMY'S 25th ANNIVERSARY



ANNIVERSARIES are usually used as an excuse to look backwards and reminisce, dwell on past difficulties and pride oneself on achievements; also, by the nature of things, to mourn all the friends and colleagues who were partners in the struggle and left this world before their time. Looking over the picture archive of the Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem with Yehoshua Dostrovsky, its administrative director, to choose some photos for this article, we came across too many faces that we had to comment. On the other hand, this proves that the institution, which has stood up bravely to some bad buffeting, has now come to maturity. That the Prime Minister is giving her patronage to next week's convocation is also some indication of the importance attached to the Academy and its anniversary.

Looking back more than 50 years, music teaching in Jerusalem virtually dates from the death of Sidney Seal, a sergeant-major in General Allenby's army, who remained in Palestine; he married a Jewish girl and opened a music school off Hillel Street.

When Yehoshua Dostrovsky returned from her studies in Vienna in 1923, she found its doors closed. She gathered a few musicians and started a school "for Jewish youth and movement." Shlomo Garter taught violin, Thelma Yel-Garter taught piano, and the Polish-born Yel-Garter opened piano

MUSIC
YOHANAN BOEHM

management and teaching staff, but soon reopened as "The New Jerusalem Conservatoire and Academy of Music." After the War of Liberation, the institution was housed at the Schmidt Girls College, until the drive and co-operation of the then president of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, Samuel Rubin, the Mayor of Jerusalem, Gershon Agron, and the chairman of the A.I.C.F. in Israel, Eliezer Perl, resulted in the acquisition of the former Schocken villa in Talbieh. In the process, its name was changed again, this time to "The Samuel Rubin Academy of Music in Jerusalem."

Next week's celebration is in honour of 25 years of uninterrupted activity. Achievements of cultural or educational institutions cannot be measured in statistics, and only the many alumni carrying on the profession as practicing or teaching musicians testify to successful work.

In its 15 years in the building next to the Foreign Minister's residence, developments and expansions have outgrown space, and the Academy is in dire need of more accommodation and more suitable working conditions. There are plans for adding two storeys to the main building to provide the necessary room for classes, and a proper auditorium would seem to be essential for students' concerts and similar activities.

The expanding Opera Workshop started in 1971 under the guidance of the world-famous singer and teacher, Jennie Tourel, needs decent working conditions — make-up rooms, experimental stages, orchestra space, a small theatre, etc. The building houses not only the preparatory classes, the Conservatoire and the Dance Academy — the only one in Israel, founded by Haasia Levy-Agron in 1961 — and the five classes of the high school, also founded in 1961. There is a musical instrument museum, which in ten years has collected several hundred items — Western and Oriental, African and Far-Eastern. There is the library established in 1958, and continually expanded by its Chicago patrons Fanny and Max Targ ("Americans for a Music Library in Israel" — A.M.L.I.).

Two years ago, an electronic studio was added, under the direction of Zvi Avni; a chamber choir of quality started to function under Avner Itai, and a special course for music education was started. Four years of study leading to a B.A. in Mus. Ed. will, it is hoped, provide teachers qualified to teach music in high schools. Jazz has been added as a teaching subject, and one of the most flourishing departments is the "Jazz" percussion class. It was in 1971, its year of major

development, that the Academy was given recognition as an Institute for Higher Education. Since 1958, the summer is given over to special courses, seminars and classes, and many distinguished personalities have come here regularly to teach and inspire — Martha Graham, Lotte Leonard, Nadia Reisenberg, Leonard Shure, Sebastian Zonda, William Masselos, Jennie Tourel — to name only a few. Dance, therapy, choreography and related subjects are always on the programmes. Two years ago a special summer programme was evolved to enable students of New York University and the Jerusalem Academy to spend the summer in congenial surroundings and collect credits for their degrees.

The Opera Workshop has been declared the official project of the America-Israel Cultural Foundation, and it is hoped to develop it into a serious professional school for singers and opera. Simon Sargon, an assistant

tant of Jennie Tourel from New York, who came here originally for a year's stay, seems to have put down roots. He now has, in Jacobo Kaufmann from the Argentine, a valuable stage director, and Jennie Tourel comes several times a year to supervise, listen, advise, criticize and — occasionally — also praise; but all ways to encourage.

The Academy and the Conservatoire are, of course, constantly absorbing new teachers and new students, and strive incessantly to improve standards and working conditions. But the primary aim for the next quarter of a century should be twofold: first to prepare the next generation of teachers and administrators to take over the precious heritage; and, secondly, to acquire more space so that the ambitious plans for expansion and improvement can be realized. This needs a lot of money, and even more, people of vision and drive.

Photos, counter-clockwise from upper left: Courtyard of the Academy; student performances at Jerusalem Khan; Burmese harp; visiting Japanese musicians play koto and hakuhashi; Ghana Ambassador presents instruments to Academy's musicians; inauguration of building, with Yehoshua Dostrovsky, Yitzhak and Rahel Ben-Zvi, Gilda Joseph, Samuel Rubin, Eliezer Perl.

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CATCH A THIEF by Joseph Lapid. Directed by Nissim Azikri. Set and costumes by Lydia Gurevitz. Lighting by Michael Gurevitz.

A personal credo printed in the programme brochure of *Catch a Thief*, author Joseph Lapid develops a theory about two types of satire: constructive and destructive.

"The distance between those schools of satire," he writes, "has been growing since the Sixties. If it is true — and I am sure it is — that satire is a kind of comedy, then destructive satire is the kind which does not have any hope of improving existing society. It wants to destroy the structure of society and of state, in order to replace it with another society and perhaps with another state — all according to the satirist's own ideas. He who writes his ship in the muddy waters of destructive writing is a man who is not writing for the sake of writing, but for the sake of whipping a scold, or the Charybdis of self-hate, or on cannibalism."

Catch a Thief, on the other hand, is an example of constructive satire. "Written out of love for the state, love for the society and its institutions, love for the people of Israel, love for the stage and in the theatre," Lapid writes.

Should like here to outline, briefly, the plot of the play. A woman breaks into an apartment search of something to steal, and becomes involved, accidentally and unwillingly, in a political plot. The lady of the house, who has devoted her life to serving the Labour movement, is nominated for the Knesset, when at the very last moment an unexpected rival appears — her own husband, who has been active in the movement all his life. Unable to make a decision between the two, the committee leaves them to the candidates themselves. As she enters the apartment which has been got ready for her victory celebration, Yaffa encounters the housebreaker whom she has just seen in the act of stealing. The latter, who arrives soon afterwards, assumes that the fellow has brought by his wife. The two involve him in their discussion, not knowing that the thief

who has overheard a conversation between the couple's son and his girlfriend, knows their deep dark secret. It seems that to improve their image when they were starting on their public careers, Yaffa and Lonek invented a story about having been members of an imaginary kibbutz. When the two eventually realize that the fellow is not someone from party headquarters but a thief, and are about to have him arrested, he threatens to expose their fraud, unless he is paid off. A girl reporter, who arrives to find out what the couple have decided, assumes that the young man is their son, and conceives the idea that he should go to the Knesset instead of either of his parents. In her added mind this notion somehow becomes a fact, and she runs off to file her scoop. The party committee which has been waiting for the couple's decision gets hold of the story, and they nominate the son — the real son — for the Knesset.

THE plot, as this brief synopsis will show, is ramshackle, and as full of holes as a house-breaker's alibi. One may very well ask why all those years Yaffa and Lonek were carrying on about the good old days in Kibbutz Yeshurun, it had never occurred to anyone in the party, people presumably well acquainted with the kibbutz movement, to ask where the place was. At one moment in the play the woman defends with her own body a volume of the Hebrew Encyclopedia, so that her adversary shall not discover that no such kibbutz appears there. Had no one, over all those years, bothered to look into the encyclopedia — or the telephone book?

I am labouring the point because the mythical kibbutz constitutes the pivot around which the whole plot revolves. It is not the only invention of the author I found hard to believe. I could not, for instance, understand how a group of supposedly grown-up people constituting a party executive committee could nominate for the Knesset a young man they knew nothing about, and who had had no political experience. And what about the reporter with her comings and goings and cooking up wild stories?

I could ask more questions, but it really doesn't matter. The play is not meant to make sense, but to make the audience laugh. There is in fact — or was on

the opening night — a great deal of laughter. The author knows the mechanics of getting laughs, and uses them with considerable skill. I especially remember one joke, because the woman who sat behind me laughing most of the time let out a particularly loud shriek at that moment. The thief who, due to some improbably conceived misunderstanding, has convinced the audience and says (I am quoting from memory), "All for all, I have no trade to speak of, no education, no particular abilities, so why shouldn't I become a member of the Knesset?"

I HAVE, in recent years, seen a number of satirical shows which disturbed and angered me — which I think real satire should do. I am talking about the satirical plays to which Mr. Lapid presumably refers when he speaks of the "destructive" ones. They were written by authors who are themselves angry with and disturbed, who see how wrong there is in our so-

ciety — and who among us is blind and complacent enough not to see a great deal of wrong around us? — with the purpose of making us take a good look at ourselves, and making us think. Joseph Lapid's "constructive" satire is no satire at all. It does not touch on real sore spots in our society, it does not expose, or even criticize, the collection of old, banal, shallow jokes about politics and politicians, which could be — and have been — used in any country with a democratic system. He writes for an audience which likes jokes of this kind, jokes which confirm prevalent prejudices, don't require anyone to think and give off that comfortable, cosy feeling of old-shoe familiarity.

But this is only the surface. Underlying that loving play is a particularly insidious kind of nastiness. The heroine, an archetype of that well-known Israeli character, the Labour busy bee, is a self-seeking, domineering bitch who terrorizes her husband and disturbed, who see how wrong there is in our so-

the husband, the male of the same species, is in addition a weakling and an ass, as are all the party leaders who make important political decisions on the basis of reports by a dizzy reporter. And we've already heard the qualifications for becoming a member of the Knesset. So much for constructive satire.

As the reader may assume from the foregoing, "Catch a Thief" greatly angered me — in a different way from "destructive" satires. The play is a fraudulent, empty piece masquerading as good-natured kidding. Nor can I go along with the author's fatuous, self-righteous assault on other writers and other theatres.

It also made me angry at Habimah, whose status as the State Theatre of Israel imposes upon it the obligation to set the country's theatrical tone or at least to maintain some standards of artistic quality and intellectual integrity.

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Rishon LeZion: Rehov Hivai, 18 Rehov Hivai, Tel. 53541
Nazareth: Sverdlov, 54 Rehov Hivai, Tel. 53541

MOISE CARASSO SONS

WHAT'S ON

Plant a Tree in Israel

Free tours for planters to the hills of Judea leave every Monday and Wednesday from Tel Aviv. For details, and registration, please call: Visitors Department, Keren Kayemeth Le-Israel (Jewish National Fund), c/o Jerusalem, Rehov Keren Kayemeth, Tel. 3531, in Tel Aviv - 38 Rehov Hayarkon opp. Dan Hotel, Tel. 21419.

ALL WEEK IN JERUSALEM

Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Rockefeller Museum 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-3 p.m.

Exhibitions: Puppets (Youth Wing); Drawings and Watercolors (Cohen Hall). Until Feb. 29.

Tomb Offerings from Gezer—Special Exhibition (Rockefeller)

Yom making (Youth Wing). Puppets (Youth Wing). Inscriptions Reveal (Goldman-Schwartz Hall).

Raffi Lavie — 21 paintings — 10 years (Grass and Goldman Galleries). Murals in the Museum Garden of Jerusalem (Library Hall). Until Feb. 12.

Travelers to the Holy Land — prints and drawings, 15th cent. in memory of Hermann Meyer (Cohen Hall). From Feb. 13 to March 1, 1978. Special Exhibit: Two relief fragments from Persepolis, Iran, 5th cent. B.C.E.

Conducted Tours: Hadassah Tours: By appointment only Tel. 38333, Jerusalem.

1. Tour of Hadassah Projects in Jerusalem, 8.30 a.m. Sirrus Health Centre, 24 Rehov Strauss, 12.40 or 3 towards transportation and refreshments.

2. Medical Centre Only, includes visit to Chagall windows, exclusive Audio-Visual Presentation of the Hadassah Story, at 8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., 12.40 p.m. and 3 p.m. Kennedy Tourist and Information Centre, Medical Centre, No charge. Bus 19 and 27.

Boys Town Jerusalem — (Kiryat Nofim), Beit Vegan. Daily tours (except Shabbat), Tel. 521213.

Hebrew University: conducted tours in English, weekdays, 12.40 or 3 a.m. starting from the lobby of the Administration Building at the Givat Ram Campus and at 11.50 a.m. from the Truman Research Institute at the Mount Scopus Campus.

Tourists and visitors come and see the General Israel Orphan's Home for Girls, Jerusalem, and its manifold activities and impressive modern building. Free guided tours weekdays between 10-4. Bus No. 6, Kiryat Moshe, Tel. 62201.

Latest Israel Films screened weekdays at 12 noon at Keren Kayemeth Hall, Jewish Agency Building, Jerusalem. Admission free.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 23322, 7.30 a.m.-8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV
Tel Aviv Museum: Contemporary Swiss Art (Zucka Hall), Tel. 287821.

EXHIBITIONS: Contemporary Swiss Art (Zucka Hall) — closing tomorrow. Photographs by Isidore (Graphics Hall).

MUSEUM COLLECTIONS: Israel Painting and Sculpture (Meyerhoff Hall). From Impressionism to Abstract Art (Jaglom Hall and Hall No. 8).

THE HELEN KAHN PAVILION EXHIBITIONS: The Helen Kahn Art Library (in the New Building) open: Sun.-Thurs.: 9 a.m.-1 p.m., 4 p.m.-7 p.m. Friday: 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

EVENTS: CONCERT (Leon and Mathilde Reonati Auditorium) Joseph Elwyn Quartet performed by the New Israel String Quartet (No. 8) (Op. 8, No. 2; Op. 8, No. 1; Op. 7, No. 2) Concert postponed from January 20, 1978.

FILM (Mally Kaufmann Hall): Waterloo Bridge (U.S.A., 1940). Director: Mervyn Le Roy. With Robert Taylor, Vivien Leigh.

CONCERT (Leon and Mathilde Reonati Auditorium): Works for cello, solo by Hindemith (Op. 10, No. 1 minor), Kodaly.

TALK (Mally Kaufmann Hall): Hebrew Cohen and Leopold Salzman on Enrico Caruso (1874-1921) with seldom heard records and slide projections. Organized by Istituto Italiano di Cultura.

Saturday, Assembly point at University — 10.30 a.m. Public Relations Dept. 25, 70, 80 Free transportation on Monday and Wednesday from hotels, 1.30 a.m.—Tadmor, Sharon, Accadia, Yotvata, 10 a.m.—Sheraton, Hilton, Ramat Aviv, Samuel, Astor, Dan, Park, Deborah, Adiv, Ami Shalom, Ramat. For further details Tel. 41001. Public Relations Dept. Bar-Ilan University: daily, for free transportation please call public relations. Tel. 75741.

Mizrahi Women's Organization of America and Canada, 16, 18 Rehov Dov Hov, Tel. 3411, 23100; Jerusalem, 22244, 62108; Haifa, 64323; Beer-Sheva, 6111.

Hilton-Tel Aviv: H. Stern's duty-free Jewellery, international guarantee, 100% refund.

ORT Israel: for visits, please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 76228/2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 62227; ORT Netanya, Tel. 22922.

National Religious Women's Organization (Mizrahi and Haganah) Women in Israel, 168 Ibn Gvirol, Tel. 44151, 78943; Jerusalem, 30200, 23100.

Meotet Haspalet — Pioneer Women's Courtesy tours Sunday through Thurs.

Israel No. 1 Exclusive Sea Food Restaurant South American Atmosphere

el mar 49 Rehov Ibn Gvirol, T.A. Reservations Tel. 265763

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Hebrew University: conducted tours in English, weekdays, 12.40 or 3 a.m. starting from the lobby of the Administration Building at the Givat Ram Campus and at 11.50 a.m. from the Truman Research Institute at the Mount Scopus Campus.

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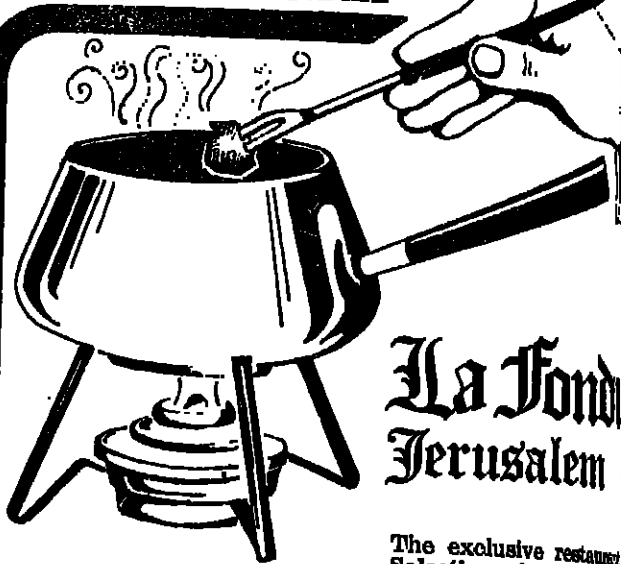
The concert is organized in cooperation with the Culture, Youth and Sports Department of the Tel Aviv Municipality.

Visiting Hours (both buildings): Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4 p.m.-7 p.m. Tuesday: 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4 p.m.-10 p.m. Friday: 10 a.m.-3 p.m.; Saturday: 8 p.m.-10 p.m.

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UNIQUE IN ISRAEL



Beit Agnon, Journalists' House 37 Rehov Hillel. Tel. 224352.

Open every evening from 7 p.m. except Friday.

the israel museum, jerusalem THIS WEEK AT THE MUSEUM

Sunday, Feb. 11, 1978 4 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1978 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1978 6 and 8.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1978 7.30 p.m.

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1978 8 p.m.

Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1978 8 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1978 4 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS: Travelers to the Holy Land — prints and drawings, 19th-20th cent. in memory of Hermann Meyer (Cohen Hall) until Feb. 13, 1978.

Inscriptions Reveal (Goldman-Schwartz Hall) Raffi Lavie — 21 paintings — 10 years (Grass & Goldman Galleries).

Picasso — his graphic work in the Israel Museum Collection (Sperus Hall) until Feb. 19.

Francis Bacon — Drawings and Watercolors (Cohen Hall) until Feb. 12.

Film making (Youth Wing) Puppets (Youth Wing)

Tomb Offerings from Gezer — Special exhibition (Rockefeller)

SPECIAL EXHIBIT Two relief fragments from Persepolis, Iran, 5th cent. B.C.E.

YOUTH WING Film making — Exhibition — Activities and participation in closed circuit TV programmes, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 2-5 p.m.

Visiting Hours Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m. — 6 p.m. Tues. Shrine of the Book Museum 4 p.m. — 10 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.

Italian Restaurant

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as in Hamburg — Paris — London Buenos Aires, Now in Tel Aviv, 20 kinds

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4 Eilat Malchiel Yisrael 24 Rehov Ibn Gvirol Tel. 03-280177.



THE JERUSALEM THEATRE

Saturday in Jerusalem

THE ICEMAN COMETH

by Eugene O'Neill

Jerusalem Theatre — Subscription Series 6

Tickets: Box Office (Tel. 67167), Cathana, Ben-Naim

shows on the play in easy Hebrew; Feb. 10 and 18 at 5.30 p.m.

SEE US

TRY US

TASTE US

ENJOY US

CASA MIA Pizzeria-Trattoria

38 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech

Tel Aviv, Tel. 239856.

OSTERIA DA ANTONIO

opposite the Sharon Hotel

Herzliya Pituah, Tel. 932880

Dal — PESCATORE

33 Rehov Yermiyahu

Tel Aviv, Tel. 449722.

Israel Theatres

Herta and Paul Amir Theatre Grand Theatre Performance of THE EFFECT OF THE MOON ON MARIKINS

THE CAMERON Theatre GRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Habimah Premieres TIM, APERN by Michael Redgrave after Henry James

THE EFFECT OF THE MOON ON MARIKINS

THE EFFECT OF THE MOON ON MARIKINS

THE EFFECT OF THE MOON ON MARIKINS

THE EFFECT OF THE MOON ON MARIKINS

THE EFFECT OF THE MOON ON MARIKINS

SUNDAY!



Enjoy Sheraton's generously loaded Buffet tables — eat as much as you can — and after dinner visit the Magic Carpet Night Club.

One all inclusive price: IL\$9. — (including taxes).

On the programme:

★ **TIKI DAYAN**

★ **THE ADLER TRIO**

Harmonica players

★ **THE SHERATON**

Dance Band

led by Mike Harris

Every Wednesday at 5 p.m. Fashion Show, Tea, and the full Night Club Floor Show.

Every Saturday at 5 p.m. — the best dancing in town and the full Night Club Floor Show.

(IL\$12.50 per person, incl. taxes)

Sheraton-Tel Aviv Hotel

Luxurious Hotel and Night Club. Air-conditioned. Service of 1978.

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Nathan Gilboa presents:

S. DZIGAN

In an Israeli comedy by

EPHRAIM KISHON

In Yiddish

ELIMELECH

INSTALLATOR

HAKTUBA

Director: SHMUEL ATZMON

LAST PERFORMANCES

NEVE SHA'ANAN, "Amami"

Tonight, February 9, 8.30

Tel Aviv, "Nahmani"

Saturday, February 10, 7, 8.15

Tel Aviv, "Ohal Shalom"

Sunday, February 11, 8.30

Monday, February 12, 8.30

Kfar Warburg, "Tasman"

Tuesday, February 13, 8.30

Tel Aviv, "Ohal Shalom"

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Monday, February 12, 8.30

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Tel Aviv, "Ohal Shalom"

Sunday, February 11,

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
See times of performance of individual cinemas

ALLENBY Tel. 57820

25th week
Sat. Night 4.30-9.30
Weekdays - 5.30-9.30

The Godfather

Adults only
BEN YEHUDA Tel. 228409
8th week
The tension film
THE FIFTH CORD
FRANCO NERO
Adults only

CINERAMA

Second week
4.30-7.05-9.30
The Biggest
Karate Film Ever!

THE CHINESE BOXER

In colour scope
English spoken

CHEN Tel. 282288

9th week
From the Master of Shock
A Shocking Masterpiece

ALFRED HITCHCOCK'S "FRENZY"

Adults only, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

CRITERION Tel. 57952

The New Generation Cast
"JOE"

at 7.30, 9.30 sharp -
no commercials

DEKEL Tel. 414114/5

Second week
A Swedish dramatic film
WANT SO MUCH TO BELIEVE

English speaking
with CHRISTINE SOULIER
JOHN W. BASH
7.15, 9.30

MAXIM Tel. 287457

2nd week
The Viking who
came from the
South

4.30-7.15-9.30
MOGRABI Tel. 58881

Everything you always
wanted to know about sex
but were afraid to ask
WOODY ALLEN
4.30, 7.30, 9.30

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, February 10, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays: 4.00, 7.00 and 9.00 p.m.

ABNON Tel. 224839

3rd week
SUNDAY BLOODY SUNDAY
with GLENDA JACKSON
PETER FINK
MURRAY HEAD
For adults only - Colour

OHEN Tel. 233955

From Friday at 3 p.m.
GEORGE LAITNER
NICHOLAS CONSTANTINE
Il était une fois
un film

Guest appearance
ALAIN DELON

EDEN Tel. 233939

From Friday at 3 p.m.
Great battle between karate
and boxing champions
THE PRODIGAL BOXER

Eden
with GLENDA JACKSON
PETER FINK
MURRAY HEAD
In colour

HABINAH Tel. 233966

From Friday at 3 p.m.
The Assassination
of Trotsky

with RICHARD BURTON
ALAIN DELON
RONY SCHENBERG

GORDON Tel. 244878

4.30, 7.15, 9.30
15th week
LES FEUX DE LA CHANDELEUR

ANNE GIRARDOT
Mourir d'Amour

HOD Tel. 232288

2nd week
PRETTY MAIDS ALL IN A ROW

Adults only
RODOLPH HUBSON
4.30-7.15-9.30

ONLY Tel. 234025

4th week
A Rehearsal
PEEPERS

with ANNE GIRARDOT
Mourir d'Amour

PEER Tel. 443795

PEER CINEMA-TA

Liza Minnelli

Israeli Premiere
4.30 7.15 9.30

THE ACTRESS IS NOMINATED FOR OSCAR 1973

MAXIM Tel. 287457

2nd week
The Viking who
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South

4.30-7.15-9.30
MOGRABI Tel. 58881

Everything you always
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but were afraid to ask
WOODY ALLEN
4.30, 7.30, 9.30

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, February 10, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Daily at 7.00 and 9.00 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 664018

2nd week
Never Su Daring
Challenge Champions
in Deadly Karate
THE INVINCIBLE BOXER

For adults only
No Compl. Tickets

ARMON Tel. 664848

Horror aren't always
boring
PAY DUNAWAY
in Frank Perry's
DOC

with STACY KEACH
HARRIS YULIN
In colour - For adults only

ATZMON Tel. 663008

3rd week
An epic film
after Irving Wallace's
best seller
THE SEVEN MINUTES

20th Cent. Fox Film
In Technicolor
For adults only

BET ROTHSCHILD Tel. 663740

One of the great productions
YVES MONTAND
JENNIFER O'NEIL
in
A CASE OF MURDER

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SUMMER OF '42

with RICHARD BURTON
ALAIN DELON
RONY SCHENBERG

CHEN Tel. 666272

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The first perfect
telephone robbery
URSULA ANDRESS and
STANLEY BAKER
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For adults only

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Six nonstop perfs. from
A great suspenseful Western
AN EYE FOR AN EYE

with ROBERT LINSING
In Technicolor

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dorian gray

Based on the novel
by OSCAR WILDE

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ONE IS A LONELY NUMBER

with JANET LEIGH
MELVYN DOUGLAS

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MICHAEL YORK

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HARRIS YULIN
In colour - For adults only

ATZMON Tel. 663008

3rd week
An epic film
after Irving Wallace's
best seller
THE SEVEN MINUTES

20th Cent. Fox Film
In Technicolor
For adults only

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One of the great productions